

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHINESE TURKESTAN THE CRADLE OF THE WORLD.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I was greatly interested and pleased to read in the *China Press* of 29th October Dr. W. H. Ballou's illustrated article describing the recent discoveries made by the lady explorer, Mrs. Scoresby Routledge, M.A., on Easter Island, because they help to verify my finding that Easter Island and its prehistoric relics are the remains of a sunken continent, the Land of Nod mentioned in the Bible. (See page 9 of my book, "The Creation and the Origin of the Chinese.")

This sunken continent extended from Easter Island (its most Eastern promontory, to China, embracing all the scattered islands of Polynesia and Melanesia, most of which are mountain tops and extinct volcanoes.

The coral islands or "atolls" are the craters of extinct volcanoes around the flaps of which the coral insect has succeeded in building up a ring of coral and walling in a lagoon of fresh water.

Owing to the volcanic nature of these islands, strong ethnological evidence exists that there has been more than one subsidence of land, since the Deluge.

The wonderful architectural works and prehistoric relics which exist on Mariana Island (Ladrones Islands), Ponape Island (Caroline Islands), Kusaie Island (Caroline Islands), Tonga-tapu (Tonga Islands), which are situated thousands of miles apart, are also the remains of the prehistoric civilization of this sunken continent, and what is more convincing, the natives of these islands are absolutely ignorant of the origin of these great works.

This vast continent, which formerly divided the Pacific into two oceans (North and South), was first convulsed by a great earthquake, and then submerged at the time when the whole of Central Asia (Chinese Turkestan, Northern India, Tibet and Mongolia) was upheaved some ten thousand feet, resulting in the earth's sudden list of about 15 degrees, and the hanging of the position of the North Pole from the centre of Greenland (about Latitude 75 and Longitude 40) to its present position, followed by a tidal wave which engulfed and flooded all the continents of the world.

Geological proofs of the change in the position of the North Pole, and the flooding of the world by a diluvian tidal wave will appear in the Chinese edition of my book, which I expect to see published at the end of this month.

Owing to business engagements, I very much regret that the English edition of my supplementary work, "Proof of the Deluge," cannot be published at the same time.

I have carefully studied the specimen of hieroglyphic writing found by Mrs. Scoresby Routledge, and I find that the construction of these characters is similar to the ancient hieroglyphic script of China.

I firmly believe that these hieroglyphic writings of Easter Island have sprung from the same source as those of China, viz., the hieroglyphic script of Teong Chi.

I hope further excavations and investigations will be made in Easter Island, and that the results will help to prove the truth of the Deluge.

I also hope that systematic excavations will be made in the extensive diluvian loess deposits of the different provinces of the Yellow River Valley of China, in which are buried, one thousand feet below its surface, great cities and relics of the Ante-Diluvian Age, which will surprise and astonish the archaeologists and ethnologists of the world, and prove that mankind originated in Chinese Turkestan, and that civilization had its birth in China.—Yours truly,

TSE TSAN TAI.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1917.

WEDDING AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

MR. R. G. SOUTHERTON AND MISS E. E. WITCHELL.

The marriage of Mr. R. G. Southern, of Birkenhead, Cheshire, and Miss Edith Ethel Witchell, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Job Witchell, of the King Edward Hotel, was celebrated at St. John's Cathedral yesterday. The service was conducted by the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Victoria.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of ivory tulle, trimmed with silver and pearls. Mrs. Kenneth Wilson, her sister, acted as matron of honour, and Miss Jessie Jack and Miss Belson were the bridesmaids. The bridesmaids were dressed in crepe de chine trimmed with tulle and silver lace. Mr. T. F. Ford carried out the duties of "best man."

There was a large attendance at the reception which was subsequently held at the King Edward Hotel, and the toast of the bride and bridegroom was honoured with enthusiasm. The presents, which were very generally admired, included a silver tea-service from the guests at the hotel.

Later in the day, Mr. and Mrs. Southern left for Macao and Amoy, where the honeymoon will be spent. The bride's travelling costume consisted of a cream cloth coat and braided skirt.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

AN APPEAL FOR FURTHER SUPPORT.

The following statement of accounts of the above fund up to the end of October is submitted by the Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt, C.F., the Military Secretary and Treasurer, who also gratefully acknowledges the following subscriptions received during the week ending November 6th:—

Balance at end of September \$1,582.30
Receipts during October 900.00

Total \$2,482.30
Expenditure during October 1,575.28

Balance at end of October \$ 907.02

W. C. F. 200.00
N. J. Stabb 20.00

A. G. Cuppin 5.00
E. W. Hamilton 5.00

W. A. Dowley 5.00
W. J. Pringle 5.00

W. A. Hannibal 5.00
H. B. L. Dowbiggin 5.00

T. Arthur 5.00
A. H. Skelton 10.00

A. A. M. Williams 10.00
Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. 10.00

A. H. Harris 5.00
G. S. P. 96.72

F. C. Butcher 5.00
P. C. Potts 5.00

Total carried forward \$1,300.96

—Monthly subscription—
\$-Donation.

The following statistics for October may be of interest to subscribers:—

Thirteen cuttings by launch and rail were arranged for Service men stationed in different parts of the garrison, including the Navy; the number of men entertained on each occasion varying from 40 to 80. A few small swimming parties have been provided with refreshments in addition to the above.

1,782 individual trips on pleasure have been made from Mt. Austin and Victoria Barracks, showing a large increase on last month.

Material for 13,400 letters have been supplied throughout the garrison. This, again, does not include a large amount of note-paper kindly supplied at the Men's Club (Seamen's Institute) by the Missions to Seamen.

Eighty men were entertained to supper at the Men's Club. On this occasion a fine gramophone and records were kindly lent by the Robinson Piano Co.

Three grants of a substantial nature have been made for the purchase of athletic gear, and one smaller one in connection with the Garrison Billiard Tournament at the Soldiers' Club.

Two Billiard Tournaments at Mt. Austin and the Men's Club drew a total entry of 114, table fees at the Men's Club and the two first prizes being provided by the fund.

Two Tennis Tournaments produced an entry of 76, and in connection with garrison tennis generally two courts have been repaired, racquets re-strung, and straw sandals (suitable for hard courts) provided.

Two Quits Tournaments have been arranged, providing amusement for the 110 men who entered. Two sets of quits have been supplied by the fund.

The "At Homes" to Service men on Sunday afternoons at the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home from 4 to 5.30 p.m. have been attended by 854 men.

Two concerts with refreshments and "smokes" have been arranged at Mt. Austin.

In publishing the above it is necessary to call attention to the fact that whereas the expenditure during October was \$1,575.28, the receipts for the same month were only \$900.00. This fact, though an eloquent testimony to the increasing popularity of the fund so far as the Services are concerned, means that unless its usefulness is to be curtailed a further appeal to the generosity of the Hongkong public is necessary. The original estimate of \$500 a month appears now to be considerably below the mark, even though certain items in last month's expenditure are non-recurring, and possibly the winter months may see a diminution in the number of the somewhat expensive launch outings.

There is no desire on the part of the Committee to allow a large balance to accumulate, but it is felt to be expedient to have at least one month's supply in reserve. The money is being spent as carefully and at the same time as generously as possible, the aim of the Committee being to bring the whole garrison equally under the benefits of the fund.

Many expressions of grateful appreciation are continually being received by the Treasurer, who wishes, through the medium of this report to pass them on to the monthly subscribers and donors, to whose generosity the flourishing condition of the fund up to the present is solely due.

C. L. COOPER-HUNT, C.F. (Treasurer)

Hongkong, 6th November, 1917.

V. C. AIRMAN'S ESCAPE FROM GERMANY AT THIRD ATTEMPT.

Second Lieutenant G. S. M. Inall, V.C., of the Royal Flying Corps, who recently escaped from Germany after being a prisoner for more than 18 months, has arrived in London.

The successful attempt to get away from captivity was the third he had made. The earlier efforts ended in discovery and rigorous punishment. He was also one of the officers played for the purpose of "repirals" in German towns threatened with Allied air attacks.

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

A meeting of the Referees' Board was held in Victoria Barracks on Monday evening to examine candidates. The following passed the oral test, and arrangements will be made for them to be tested practically:—Mr. Pugh and 1st Class P.O. Tucker, R.N.

An enquiry into the abandoned 88th Co. v. 87th Co. match was held, and the decision of the Board, which was presided over by Major W. P. Hammond, will be put before a meeting of the League which is being held on Monday next, for confirmation or alteration.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

HONGKONG LEAGUE—DIVISION I.

Royal Engineers v. Middlesex Regt.—Club Ground. Kick-off, 4.30 p.m.

DIVISION II.

Staff and Departments v. 87th Co. R.G.A.—Navy Ground. Kick-off, 4.30 p.m.

TENNIS.

CIVIL SERVICE v. 25th MIDDLESEX.

This match at Happy Valley resulted in an easy win for the home team by 84 games to 14. The Military side was not at full strength. Scores:—

R. C. Witcheil and B. W. Bradbury beat Sergt. Parkin and Dmr. Coan, 11-0; beat Lieut. Cpl. McKennie and Pte. Ross, 10-1; beat Lieut. Cpl. Watts and Lieut. Cpl. Tebbutt, 9-2.

Dr. Woodman and J. R. Wood beat Parkin and Coan, 7-4; beat McKennie and Ross, 8-3; beat Watts and Tebbutt, 10-1.

E. Abraham and J. Deakin beat Parkin and Coan, 11-0; beat McKennie and Ross, 10-1; beat Watts and Tebbutt, 8-3.

BILLIARDS.

VOLUNTEER CUP.

The 87th Company gained a few more points in the final of this tournament on Monday evening, at the Soldiers' Club.

At the close of play they were 98 points ahead with three more games to play. Scores:—

87th Co. N.G.A. 87th Co. N.G.A.

Cpl. Gillard.....145 Cpl. Small.....203

Lieut. Cooney.....193 Br. Southall.....200

Sgt. Davis.....200 C.S.M. Heath.....103

The following is the result of the draw for the first round of the Soldiers' Club Tournament which takes place on the conclusion of the present competition:—

87th Co. R.G.A. v. 83rd Co. R.G.A.

88th Co. R.G.A. v. Middlesex Regt.

Garrison M.P. v. "A" H.K.D.C.

H.K.P.R. 3 and 4 P. v. Royal Navy.

"B" Co. H.K.D.C. v. R.A.M.C.

R.E. v. H.K.P.R. 5 and 6 P.

A.S.C. v. Dockyard D.C.

H.K.P. and Warders v. Sergeants' Mess

H.K.D.C.

UNION CHURCH WORKING PARTY.

The Ladies' Working Party of Union Church has this month dispatched a case to Colonel Gordon Hall, Cairo, Egypt, containing:—500 rolled bandages, 47 many oil bandages 54 eye-bandages, 16 bed-jackets, 8 vests, 42 suits of pyjamas, 15 shirts, 15 handkerchiefs, 16 surgical caps, 18 milk covers, 12 pairs of bed-socks, 23 white wool caps, 15 scrubbers, games and puzzles and sweets.

The following letter has been received:—

Red Cross Depot, Bombay, 1st November, 1917.

DEAR MRS. HICKLING,—I am in receipt of your letter of 5th September, and have to thank you for advising that you have packed and despatched a case of gifts for the use of the Red Cross work in India, the work of which has been done by the ladies of Union Church, who, I note, are specially interested in Scottish soldiers.

With regard to the list of articles given in your letter, which you sent for your further information, I enclose a list of articles all of which are most useful and continually being supplied for hospitals.

This list, you will find, is a rather long one, but it is sent with the idea that you might pick out from it such articles as are most suitable in accordance with materials which you have available.

On behalf of the Red Cross I shall be glad if you will convey their thanks to the ladies of the Union Church, Hongkong, for their kindness in sending us this case of gifts, which are most useful and will be much appreciated by the sick and wounded.

Owing to the heavy losses caused by the submarines, it has become increasingly difficult to obtain our supplies from the United Kingdom, so that any help you are able to give us will be warmly accepted.

The present season is the start of our cold weather, and therefore all articles you send should be made of warm materials up to the end of February; after that date our hot weather starts, and then we supply for the use of hospitals light materials.

A list of goods in future consignments you are sending if you will state the approximate value for Customs purposes, as, although we receive consignments duty free, it is necessary that we state the value. On receipt of the above-mentioned case an official acknowledgment will be sent after the contents have been checked.

If there is any information I can give you at any time please let me know. Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) A. L. DAVIES, Major, Hon. Supt., Red Cross Depot.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

A ROGUE OR A FOOL?

A coolie was charged with picking a purse out of the pocket of a Chinese school-boy at Bonham Strand.

It was stated that a Chinese detective caught the prisoner red-handed.

The defendant alleged that he saw the purse lying in the street and was picking it up when he was arrested.

During the course of his evidence, the defendant looked such a simpleton that Mr. Dyer Ball said he must either be a rogue or a fool, and he gave him the benefit of the doubt and discharged him.

CHINESE LUMMAGING IN THE STORE-ROOM OF A MAN O' WAR.

A Chinese was charged by Petty Officer Ed. Barry, of H.M.S. —, with stealing a straw hat.

It was stated that the defendant was found in the store-room of the ship holding the hat in his hand and rummaging amongst the brass odds and ends in the room. Defendant had no reason to be in the store-room, and there were strict orders against any unauthorised persons being in the room without permission.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced the defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

DRIVING A TRUCK RECKLESSLY.

A truck coolie was charged with driving his truck recklessly in Queen's Road East between Kennedy Road and Wanchai Market.

Inspector Sim stated that at about 7 o'clock that morning as he was riding his bicycle along Queen's Road East he saw the truck rushing down the incline at a great pace, very little effort having been made to slow down its speed. The truck turned to the right and stopped with a sudden impact on a side channel near the market. The truck contained 80 baskets of earth and the shock of the sudden stop overturned nearly half of them. He considered it was very dangerous for the public that trucks should be driven about in that reckless manner.

A fine of \$10, with the alternative of 14 days' imprisonment, was imposed.

STOREKEEPER'S THEFT FROM THE DAIRY FARM.

A Chinese storekeeper at the Dairy Farm at Pokfulam was charged by Mr. A. Stevenson, assistant manager of the Hongkong Dairy Farm, with the theft of a quantity of liver and lard from the Company's store.

Defendant pleaded guilty. He said he thought that it would not matter if he took only just a little for his food as he was the storekeeper.

Mr. Stevenson stated the defendant had been suspected of having been connected with the frequent losses of small quantities of the stores. A watch was set, and the result was that the defendant was arrested by a watchman with the stuff concealed under his jacket.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced the defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

OPIUM PROSECUTION.

A Chinese was charged with the illegal possession of 16 taels of prepared opium other than Government opium, and 12 taels of opium dross, whereas only two taels were allowed.

Defendant pleaded that he was only a coolie, and that the parcel in which the opium was found was given him to look after. He did not know what it contained.

It was stated that the defendant was pointed out to an excise officer on board the s.s. *Fatshan* on Monday. At the time he was sleeping on the deck covered from head to foot with a blanket. He was searched and the opium was found tied up in a parcel which he was using as a pillow.

Mr. J. R. Wood imposed a fine of \$1,000, with the alternative of six months' hard labour, on the first charge, and \$100, or one month's hard labour, on the second charge.

ALLEGED UNFAITHFUL STEWARD-SHIP.

A Chinese accountant was charged, on remand, with stealing groceries, furniture, etc., to the value of \$500 from his employers, the Kwong On Cheong firm, Berkeley Street, Hongkong.

Mr. Grist appeared for the defence. Mr. Davidson, who prosecuted, stated that he had been instructed to add another charge, that of embezzling \$100. The complainant, he said, was the managing partner of the firm Kwong On Cheong, and was in sole charge of the business.

The defendant was engaged as accountant to the firm. On the 14th September, after an absence of nearly three weeks, he found the shop closed and everything gone. The premises were in possession of other people. About ten days ago he saw defendant in the street, and followed him to his residence, in Reclamation Street, Yau-mattee. He then informed the Police, who arrested the defendant.

After evidence had been heard, the case was again adjourned.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

& CO.

JUST RECEIVED:

A SPLENDID SELECTION OF

EIDER DOWN QUILTS

THIS DESIGN ONE OF MANY.

SIZE 6 ft. x 5 ft.

BEST

MATERIALS

Price

\$27.50

PERFECTLY

DOWN

PROOF.

PRINTED

SATIN

Price

\$27.50

BLACK

PANELS

and

PIPED.

MANY OTHER BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS AND COLOURINGS TO SELECT FROM

PRICES \$17.50 To \$75.00

ALSO A NICE RANGE FOR COTS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

K & E Co.

ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS

AND MATERIALS

Blue Print Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Profile Paper and Cloth,
Drawing Instruments,
Drawing Inks,
Drawing Tables,
Water Colours,
etc.,

Engineers' and Architects' Levels,
Railroad and Mining Transits,
Range Finders,
Angle Mirrors,
Ranging Poles,
Levelling Rods,
Measuring Tapes and Chains,
etc.

Sole Agents:

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Hotel Mansions.

Telephone 1990.

(118)

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED

FOR

CHILDREN

WHITE & COLOURED COATS WITH
HATS TO MATCH.
PRETTY DRESSES, JERSEYS, JERSEY
SUIT & KILTIES.

INFANTS

DAINTY BONNETS & CARPETS.

(18)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamers are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hoi's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 6th November.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th November will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 24th November or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1917. [1247]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship "GREGORY APCAR," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignee's risk. Consignees of hazardous and/or extra hazardous Goods of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SAMPSON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1917. [124]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

M/V "GLENGYLE" Arrived 26th Oct., 1917.

CONSIGNEES are hereby notified that owing to an outbreak of fire immediately on the arrival of the above vessel, Average Bond will require to be signed, but no deposits will be collected at present.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
THE "GLEN" LINE, LTD. [1233]

JOINT SERVICE

OF THE "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "RINDJANT"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th Nov. Noon, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 12th Nov., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th Nov., at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE, Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1917. [1239]

FOR KOBE DIRECT CARGO ONLY.

S.S. "KAIKO MARU."

THE above Vessel will be despatched for KOBE direct on or about the 9th inst. For freight apply to

GEO. GRIBBLE & Co., Agents.
1, Prince's Building.
Hongkong, 5th November, 1917. [1244]

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

NOTICE TO PERSONS PROCEEDING TO THE UNITED STATES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under the Revised Regulations of the Government of the United States it is required that all persons entering the United States from abroad shall present before admission therein, a PASSPORT or a DOCUMENT in the nature of a Passport, issued by a Consular Officer of the United States in the Country from which they depart for the United States and also issued by a Consular Officer of the United States at the port of actual embarkation for the United States or a port of trans-shipment. In the case of aliens not of the Chinese race it is also required that the Passport be supported by a sworn declaration, in triplicate, indicating the identity, nationality and objects of such aliens entering the United States at this time to which declaration shall be attached a signed photograph of the bearer. This declaration shall be presented at the Office of the Consular Officer issuing the Passport of such alien at the time of presenting such Passport for visa. Blank forms for making such declarations are to be had at all H.K. Consular Offices and at this Consulate-General.

Commencing with November 18th Passports and supporting declarations shall be presented for visa and verification at least two weeks previous to the proposed departure of the alien for the United States.
GEORGE E. ANDERSON,
Consul-General.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1917. [1245]

INTIMATIONS

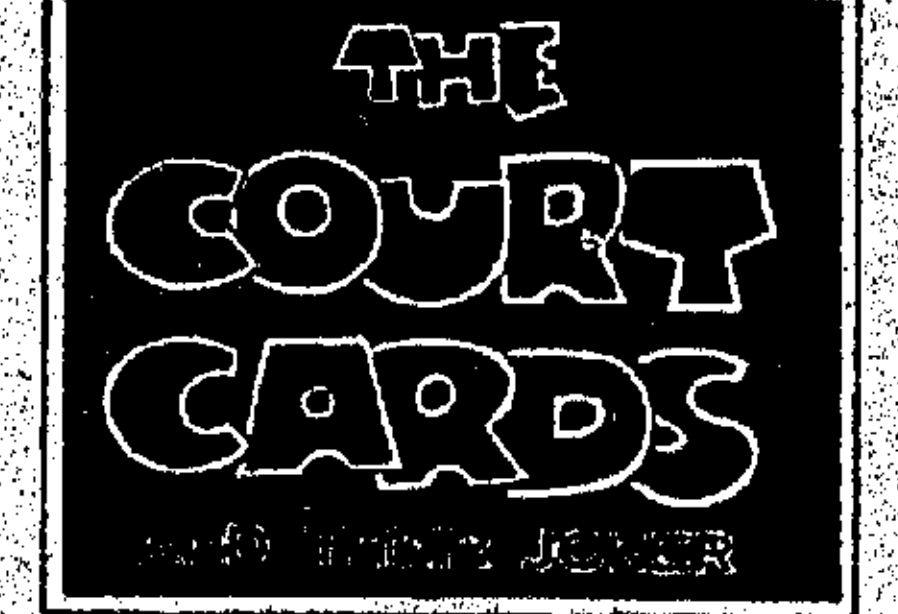
THEATRE ROYAL.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY
(7 Days)

Commencing SATURDAY, Nov. 10th, at 9.15 p.m.

EDGAR WARWICK

announces

The Return of the Favourite



Pas-ed by the Nonsensor
Brighter than ever.
PLAY AT MOUTRIE'S.
Prices ... \$3, \$2 & \$1.
BOOK BEFORE YOU SLEEP.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on the 27th November, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Public Works Department, and before a committee presided by the Director of the Public Works and composed of three members appointed by the Government, the Attorney General being present, Tenders will be received for the supply and laying of Pipes for canalization of sea water (Extns. only). The conditions of the tendering, the specifications and the plans of the Canalization are open to the public at the Public Works Department, where they can be examined all week days from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 2 P.M. to 4.30 P.M.

Macao, Public Works Department, 16th October, 1917.
RAUL M. DE FARIA e ALIA,
Engineer Director. [1233]

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

ANNUAL SALE.

A Rare Opportunity for Securing Generous Bargains at Enormous Reduction in Price.

MR. D. CHELLARAM offers his entire Stock-in-Trade of Oriental Silks, Fancy, Corded and Brocaded Crops, Satin, Silk Suspenders, Fur Scarfs, Silk Wrappers, Evening Cloaks, Gold Jewellery and Carols of all kinds at Greatly Reduced Prices for a few days only.

Those who desire to buy Xmas and New Year Presents will find this an unique opportunity for Securing Rare Articles at Bargain Prices.

D. CHELLARAM,

SILK, JEWELLERY AND DRESSERY STORE
38-40, Queen's Road, Central,
HONGKONG. [1221]

TO LEASE

SUITABLE FIRMS may obtain Office Rooms in Mission Building, The Bund, Canton.

Apply—
JACOB SPRINGER,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Mission Building,
The Bund,
Canton. [1201]

TO LET

HOUSES in Moreton Terrace and Broadwell Terrace,
HOUSES on Shandon, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [123]

TO LET

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Colima Road, Central. [1300]

TO LET

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings. [1240]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 9th and 10th November, 1917, commencing each day, at 2.10 P.M., at No. 25, Lyndhurst Terrace,

THE WHOLE OF THE VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Etc., Etc., contained therein.

HALL:—Massive Blackwood inlaid Side Table with Armchairs to match, flower bowls, Portiere Curtains, etc.

DRAWING ROOM:—Tapestry covered Upholstered Suite Settees and Chairs, Corded Silk Curtains, Pier Glasses with Console Tables by Wm. Powell, Ltd., Axminster Rugs and Carpets, Engravings, Paintings, Old Bronze and Brass Vases and Bowls, Fire Brasses, etc.

DINING ROOM:—Complete Suite in Fumed Teak, Leather Seated Chairs, Silver Cabinets, etc., by Lane, Crawford & Co., two large Dinner Services, Coffee and Tea Sets, Plate, Table Glass blue and White Wall Plates, Table Linen, etc.

BEDROOM and BOUDOIR:—Exquisitely Carved Cherrywood Boudoir Suite, Bookcases, Escriptoire, Cabinet and Tapestry—Teak Mahogany stained Bedroom Suite by Lane, Crawford & Co., Solid Brass Bedsteads, Box and Hair Mattresses, Couch and Arm chairs, Toilet Sets, Bed Linen, Blankets, Lace and Silk Crops, Curtains, Persian Rugs, etc., Brass Fenders and Fire Brasses, Coal Scuttles, etc., etc., Enamelled Bath, Large Teak Ice Chest (Lane, Crawford make), Kitchen and Pantry Utensils.

Also
A quantity of very fine Cut glass Autopiano by Miehels (Practically New) with Records.
Cottage Piano "Moutrie" Cabinet Victrola with Records (Practically New).
Two Cabinet Gramophones with Records, Combination Safe,
Treadle Sewing Machine, "Singer," nearly new.
Electroliers,
Two and Four Blade Ceiling Fans,
Table Fans,
Reading Lamps and Fittings throughout house.

Terms:—Cash.
Catalogues may be had on application to the undersigned.
On view from THURSDAY, 8th November, HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. [1246]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 13th day of November, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Canton Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

Area of Lot: 1/2 Acre (approx.)
Frontage: 100 feet
Depth: 100 feet
Area: 10,000 sq. ft.
Frontage: 100 feet
Depth: 100 feet
Area: 10,000 sq. ft.

Conditions of Sale: The Lot is to be sold by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

Area of Lot: 1/2 Acre (approx.)
Frontage: 100 feet
Depth: 100 feet
Area: 10,000 sq. ft.
Frontage: 100 feet
Depth: 100 feet
Area: 10,000 sq. ft.

Conditions of Sale: The Lot is to be sold by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

Area of Lot: 1/2 Acre (approx.)
Frontage: 100 feet
Depth: 100 feet
Area: 10,000 sq. ft.
Frontage: 100 feet
Depth: 100 feet
Area: 10,000 sq. ft.

Conditions of Sale: The Lot is to be sold by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

Area of Lot: 1/2 Acre (approx.)
Frontage: 100 feet
Depth: 100 feet
Area: 10,000 sq. ft.
Frontage: 100 feet
Depth: 100 feet
Area: 10,000 sq. ft.

Conditions of Sale: The Lot is to be sold by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

Area of Lot: 1/2 Acre (approx.)
Frontage: 100 feet
Depth: 100 feet
Area: 10,000 sq. ft.
Frontage: 100 feet
Depth: 100 feet
Area: 10,000 sq. ft.

Conditions of Sale: The Lot is to be sold by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

Area of Lot: 1/2 Acre (approx.)
Frontage: 100 feet
Depth: 100 feet
Area: 10,000 sq. ft.
Frontage: 100 feet
Depth: 100 feet
Area: 10,000 sq. ft.

Conditions of Sale: The Lot is to be sold by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

Area of Lot: 1/2 Acre (approx.)
Frontage: 100 feet
Depth: 100 feet
Area: 10,000 sq. ft.
Frontage: 100 feet
Depth: 100 feet
Area: 10,000 sq. ft.

Conditions of Sale: The Lot is to be sold by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

Area of Lot: 1/2 Acre (approx.)
Frontage: 100 feet
Depth: 100 feet
Area: 10,000 sq. ft.
Frontage: 100 feet
Depth: 100 feet
Area: 10,000 sq. ft.

Conditions of Sale: The Lot is to be sold by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

Area of Lot: 1/2 Acre (approx.)
Frontage: 100 feet
Depth: 100 feet
Area: 10,000 sq. ft.
Frontage: 100 feet
Depth: 100 feet
Area: 10,000 sq. ft.

INTIMATION

FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

If you do not feel justified in sending an expensive present home,

Post one of our

PEONY CALENDARS.

It will give more pleasure than many a gift costing 10 times its value.

PRICE \$3.75

Packed in neat cardboard Box

ready for Posting.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 18

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10, DEE YAT ROAD, C. LONDON, OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 7th November, 1917.

"THE PROFITEERS."

MR. BEN TILLET's return to Parliament is an indication of the temper of the people in the industrial centres of Great Britain. The new member for North Salford was opposed by a candidate blessed by the Coalition Government, and it was not too much to expect that during the present time of grave anxiety the electors of any constituency would send a message of encouragement to Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues. The most ardent Socialist must realise, if he is a thinking man, that it would be little short of a catastrophe if the Prime Minister were to relinquish the helm of the ship of State in the present storm, and we do not suppose for a moment that the electors of North Salford would wish that to happen. How, then, are we to account for the surprising result of this bye-election? The cause of it, we think, may be simply explained. The working classes of Great Britain, despite constant employment and the large increase of wages, are feeling the economic effects of the war. Prices at home have risen considerably, and there is every prospect that the rise will continue. The purchasing-power of the sovereign is falling each month. While, on the one hand, the war has revealed wonderful heroism and self-sacrifice, yet, on the other hand, it has also given an opportunity, which some have not been slow to seize, of "profiteering." No doubt the extent to which this criminal form of selfishness has prevailed has been enormously exaggerated by agitators. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that certain facts have been established which furnish very plausible arguments for those who declare openly that they wish for a "Socialistic State. In these days of free education and cheap literature it is impossible to hide the truth, nor is it desirable to do so, unpalatable though it be. The result of the election can only be regarded as a symptom of what is happening in the body politic at home. The old party eras are dead, and people are now concerned in making life better for those who toil. A Society lady, with a brilliant style, recently wrote an article in a widely-read newspaper to prove that far more babies perish from insufficient and impure food in Great Britain in a few weeks than have been slaughtered by the Germans in all their air-raids. Clever writers, such as BERNARD SHAW and Mr. and Mrs. SYDNEY WESS, coin phrases and adduce facts which startle us concerning certain aspects of national life, and these act as a blister upon the emotions of the "have-nots." Ostentatious displays of wealth are not without their effect upon people in poverty. The root causes of the French revolution are too well-known to need repetition. No sane person who studies the splendid efforts of many thoughtful people to improve social conditions in Great Britain can believe that there is anything like those causes operating at home, but it would be folly to ignore the many signs of "industrial unrest." We can, however, remain confident in the unflinching common-sense of the British nation. The Germans made their greatest errors by judging only from surface appearances. They thought that we had lain in the lap of luxury so long that we had become "soft," and on that assumption they made elaborate plans which were foredoomed to failure. They actually complain now that we deliberately deceived them. There were many amongst our own countrymen, however, who fancied that they detected signs of decay in the heart of the Empire. Events have proved eloquently that they were mistaken, and we, also, shall be mistaken if we imagine that the result of one bye-election indicates that the electors of Great Britain wish to see a radical change of Government at the present time. It is as well to remember that Mr. BEN TILLET has acted in a most patriotic manner on the question of the war. The Germans will probably make another blunder in their interpretation of the result of the North Salford election by omitting all considerations of that fact, supremely important though it is. The working-classes of Great Britain may be, and probably are, intensely irritated at the idea of being exploited by the unscrupulous, but they are absolutely determined to see the war fought to a successful finish. They will not listen to any candidate who calls himself a "pacifist," and when the time comes to talk about peace they may be depended upon to demand reparation and restitution for Germany's crimes in a manner so emphatic that there will be no possibility of misunderstanding them. When the British people chose the simple manna of the desert in preference to the flesh-pots of Egypt, they knew quite well that heavy sacrifices would be demanded of them, and they have never, for an instant, repented of their choice. All classes have united against the common foe. The ordeal by fire has tested the character of individuals, as it has tried that of nations, and not everyone has reached the same heights of self-sacrifice. From the outbreak of war, public opinion has been vehemently expressed on the subject of "profiteering." We are not disturbed, therefore, about the verdict of North Salford; on the contrary, we believe that it will strengthen the hands of Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues in dealing drastically with those who are giving way to the temptation to make unfair profits out of the nation's difficulties in connection with the supply of food and munitions. At the same time we must be prepared for great political changes all over the world as a result of the great conflict which is being waged between Democracy and Autocracy.

State. In these days of free education and cheap literature it is impossible to hide the truth, nor is it desirable to do so, unpalatable though it be.

The result of the election can only be regarded as a symptom of what is happening in the body politic at home. The old party eras are dead, and people are now concerned in making life better for those who toil. A Society lady, with a brilliant style, recently wrote an article in a widely-read newspaper to prove that far more babies perish from insufficient and impure food in Great Britain in a few weeks than have been slaughtered by the Germans in all their air-raids. Clever writers, such as BERNARD SHAW and Mr. and Mrs. SYDNEY WESS, coin phrases and adduce facts which startle us concerning certain aspects of national life, and these act as a blister upon the emotions of the "have-nots." Ostentatious displays of wealth are not without their effect upon people in poverty. The root causes of the French revolution are too well-known to need repetition. No sane person who studies the splendid efforts of many thoughtful people to improve social conditions in Great Britain can believe that there is anything like those causes operating at home, but it would be folly to ignore the many signs of "industrial unrest." We can, however, remain confident in the unflinching common-sense of the British nation. The Germans made their greatest errors by judging only from surface appearances. They thought that we had lain in the lap of luxury so long that we had become "soft," and on that assumption they made elaborate plans which were foredoomed to failure. They actually complain now that we deliberately deceived them. There were many amongst our own countrymen, however, who fancied that they detected signs of decay in the heart of the Empire. Events have proved eloquently that they were mistaken, and we, also, shall be mistaken if we imagine that the result of one bye-election indicates that the electors of Great Britain wish to see a radical change of Government at the present time. It is as well to remember that Mr. BEN TILLET has acted in a most patriotic manner on the question of the war. The Germans will probably make another blunder in their interpretation of the result of the North Salford election by omitting all considerations of that fact, supremely important though it is. The working-classes of Great Britain may be, and probably are, intensely irritated at the idea of being exploited by the unscrupulous, but they are absolutely determined to see the war fought to a successful finish. They will not listen to any candidate who calls himself a "pacifist," and when the time comes to talk about peace they may be depended upon to demand reparation and restitution for Germany's crimes in a manner so emphatic that there will be no possibility of misunderstanding them.

When the British people chose the simple manna of the desert in preference to the flesh-pots of Egypt, they knew quite well that heavy sacrifices would be demanded of them, and they have never, for an instant, repented of their choice. All classes have united against the common foe. The ordeal by fire has tested the character of individuals, as it has tried that of nations, and not everyone has reached the same heights of self-sacrifice. From the outbreak of war, public opinion has been vehemently expressed on the subject of "profiteering." We are not disturbed, therefore, about the verdict of North Salford; on the contrary, we believe that it will strengthen the hands of Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues in dealing drastically with those who are giving way to the temptation to make unfair profits out of the nation's difficulties in connection with the supply of food and munitions. At the same time we must be prepared for great political changes all over the world as a result of the great conflict which is being waged between Democracy and Autocracy.

Fishop Pozzoni has left the Colony on a missionary visit to Weichow and will probably be away for a fortnight. A Whist Drive was held in the R.G.A. Sergeants' Mess, Victoria Barracks, on Monday evening. The following were the prize-winners:—Ladies:—Mrs. Bolton, 2nd; Mrs. Alderman; 3rd, Mrs. Cousins. Men:—1st, Sergt. Major Wilson; 2nd, Q.M.S. Sheriff; 3rd, Sergt. Lee.

INVESTITURE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Last night an Investiture was held at Government House by H.E. the Governor (Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G.), when the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Colonial Secretary, was invested with the insignia of Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. His Excellency was attended by Mr. Ponsonby Fane (Private Secretary), Captain Llewellyn Edwards, A.D.C., and his six Honorary Aides-de-Camp.

The procession from the Drawing Room to the Dais was as follows:—

Mr. Jenkin and Mr. Hugh (Hon. A.D.Cs.).

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook.

The Hon. Mr. Anton and the Hon. Mr. Shewan.

Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak and Hon. Mr. Holyoak.

Hon. Mr. Messer and Hon. Mr. Fallock.

Hon. Mr. Sharp, K.C., and H.H. Mr. Justice Gompertz.

Hon. Mr. Wolfe and Hon. Mr. Hallifax.

Commodore Sandeman, R.N., and Hon. Mr. Kemp.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Pozzoni and H.H. Sir William Rees-Davies.

H.E. Major-General Ventris and the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Victoria.

Capt. Wood and Capt. Armstrong (Hon. A.D.Cs.).

Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D., and Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Subadar Mehr Khan and Subadar Major Rohan Khan (Hon. A.D.Cs.).

Captain Llewellyn Edwards, A.D.C.

The guests invited to attend the ceremony were:—Mr. and Mrs. Alabaster, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Consul-General Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Anton, Major Ardoino, Dr. and Mrs. Aubrey, Mr. and Mrs. Beavis, Mr. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. Bird, Commander and Mrs. Beckwith, Major and Mrs. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Bowley, Mr. Bernard, Major and Mrs. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Carleton, Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael, Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright, Capt. Cassel, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Chatham, Sir Paul Chater, Capt. and Mrs. Champkin, Mr. and Mrs. Claxton, Mr. A. G. Coppin, the Rev. C. J. and Mrs. Cooper-Hunt, Lt. Col. Crisp, Comdr. Coates, H.H. Sir W. and Lady Rees-Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Denison, Mr. Des Vaux, Mr. and Mrs. De Sousa, Prof. and Mrs. Digby, Mr. Doidwell, Mr. and Mrs. Dowbiggin, Mr. Dowley, Surg-General and Mrs. Dreaper, Mr. and Mrs. Dyer-Ball, Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, Mr. Downing, Mr. and Mrs. Edkins, Mr. and Mrs. Ede, Sir Charles Eliot, Mr. Forbes, Dr. and Mrs. Forsyth, Mr. D. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Gedge, Comdr. and Mrs. Gibson, H.H. Mr. Justice Gompertz, Mr. Galluzzi, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Hallifax, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Hale, Consul-General Hameel, Major and Mrs. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hancock, Mr. R. Hancock, Mr. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Scott-Harston, Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Hay, Mr. Hayashi, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Holyoak, Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson, Rev. F. G. H. Hastings, R.N., Dr. Harston, Mr. Hinks, Capt. and Mrs. Halliday, Mr. and Mrs. Irving, Mr. and

THE WAR.

THE CAMPAIGN IN PALESTINE.

DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHTING.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN THE CAUCASUS.

THE ITALIAN SITUATION.

ARRIVAL OF ANGLO-FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS.

Bravo-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

SLIGHT ADVANCE.

LONDON, November 5th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Slightly advanced our posts southeastward of Pœlepelpe and repulsed a bombing attack westward of Beelera.

There was great hostile artillery activity northward of the Ypres-Roulers railway, and our artillery activity continues.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, November 5th.

A wireless German official report states that there was a powerful destructive fire in the Yser lowland and in the region between Houthulst Wood and the Ypres-Comines Canal.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

LONDON, November 5th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Yesterday's raid at Gavrelle resulted in our capturing fourteen prisoners, four machine-guns and two trench-mortars.

Nearly one hundred Germans were killed. All the dugouts were destroyed and set on fire.

The Sherwood Foresters last night raided north-eastward of Loos, capturing a few and killing a number.

Our casualties were light. Our fire dispersed hostile reconnoiters in the neighbourhoods of Hollebek and Reutel.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY DUEL.

PARIS, November 5th.

A communiqué states that there is a fairly lively artillery duel in the region of Corbeet.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE NAVAL EXPLOIT IN THE KATTEGAT.

GERMANY ADMITS LOSS OF AUXILIARY CRUISER.

LONDON, November 5th.

A Berlin official statement admits that a British Naval force sank an auxiliary cruiser on November 2nd in the Kattegat, but denies that any patrol-boats were sunk.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN FRONT.

VIOLENT ENEMY ARTILLERY ATTACK.

LONDON, November 5th.

A wireless Russian official report states there is violent enemy artillery firing westward of Sventen Lake.

TURKISH TRENCHES CAPTURED.

LONDON, November 5th.

A wireless Russian official report states:—We attacked the Turks in the Kalkit sector of the Black Sea front, capturing first-line trenches, and in some places the third line.

We secured a great quantity of booty.

Egypt.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE OPERATIONS AT GAZA.

TOTAL PRISONERS.

LONDON, November 5th.

An official report from Egypt states:—The Gaza operations continue. We are in contact with the enemy northward of Beersheba. The prisoners captured in these operations now total 507 officers and 3,429 men.

ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHTING.

Reuter's Correspondent at the Egyptian Headquarters, telegraphing on the 2nd inst., states:—Following up our success against the extreme Turkish right, we engaged the left flank on the 1st inst., capturing all our objectives, including strong trench systems and edoubts. The line was subjected to a preliminary drumfire, at night-time attaining an unprecedented intensity at Umbrella Hill, south-west of Gaza, a strong position 500 yards from our lines. Consequently, our troops gained the hill with few casualties, although the enemy was not subjected to such artillerying between Umbrella Hill and the seashore. The troops that secured all the objectives were assisted by several tanks, which, despite the shifty sand-dunes, advanced over entanglements, parapets, and trenches in the moonlight, which exaggerated their uncomeliness and fearsomeness, and contributed greatly to the capture of the El Arish redoubt, and also Beach Post, the latter being heaped with corpses. The Turks have shown the most stubborn spirit, clinging to their positions to the last. An example is related of a single machine-gunner, who was surrounded, refusing to yield, and when last reported he was still hanging on.

The airmen have been a conspicuous success, silencing the guns with bombs and co-operating with the artillery most satisfactory. Two enemy guns caught in the open yesterday by our heavies were, with their crews, demolished.

The Naval co-operation likewise was most helpful. Several monitors and destroyers are before Gaza, their accurate fire enlivened a good part of the enemy lines, and they successfully bombarded the Turkish communications, severely damaging a bridge over the Wadyhesi.

The participation of a detachment of Italians in yesterday's fighting is worthy of mention, for the great gallantry they displayed.

EXTENT OF OUR ADVANCE.

LATER.

The Correspondent on the 3rd inst. reported:—Yesterday's advance reached a depth of 800 yards at Umbrella Hill on the right flank and 2,000 yards at Sheikh Hassan, on the seashore west of Gaza.

The Scottish and East Anglian troops shared in the honours of the fighting. Four enemy counter-attacks yesterday were repulsed with heavy losses.

All our gains were maintained and the new positions consolidated.

On our right the enemy was dislodged from Aburigeig station, eight miles north-west of Beersheba, and he retreated precipitately.

The Turkish communications in the rear of their right flank suffered severely from the fire of our heavy artillery and naval guns.

DISORDERLY PEACE MEETING.

LONDON, November 5th.

A peace meeting at Swansea was broken up, the crowd invading the platform and expelling Mr. Roden Buxton and other speakers.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY PRESSING ITALIAN LEFT WING.

NEW YORK, November 5th.

The Associated Press Correspondent at the Italian Headquarters reports:—The enemy is chiefly pressing our left wing in an endeavour to throw his bulk on the Tagliamento, develop the turning movement, and overrun western Friuli before General Cadorna is reorganised.

The situation now hinges on the strength of the successive lines of natural defences west of the Tagliamento and the speed with which the reorganisation can be effected in order to throw the whole weight with the Allied reinforcements upon the advancing enemy.

The natural defences of the western region are strong, and the country is described as the "Holland of Italy," owing to the network of canals and rivers, mostly running straight across the line of the enemy's advance.

"The French troops were enthusiastically welcomed, and the presence of the Anglo-French has brought inspiration to the Italian ranks."

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY CROSS THE TAGLIAMENTO.

LONDON, November 5th.

An Italian official report states:—The enemy reached the right bank of the Tagliamento, northward of Pinzano, thus intensifying the pressure against our left wing.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, November 5th.

A wireless German official report states:—The Austro-Germans gained a crossing over the middle of the Tagliamento, and are advancing towards the west.

They captured 8,000 prisoners and a number of guns.

ITALIANS WELCOME BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS.

LONDON, November 5th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters, telegraphing on the 4th inst., states:—The passage of British contingents to the front has been the occasion for touching manifestations of welcome and friendliness. Men and women of all classes flocked to the stations, offering fruit, cigarettes and flowers to the tired men, who responded gratefully and left an impression of cheerfulness and vitality which encouraged the onlookers.

The demonstrations assumed greater proportions along the country roads, the inhabitants everywhere rushing to greet them and were much impressed by their stalwart forms. There were continuous shouts of "Viva l'Inghilterra!"

NAVAL ACTION KEY TO WHOLE SITUATION.

NEW YORK, November 5th.

The Associated Press Correspondent at Italian Headquarters states that the retreat of the Army has produced new conditions which may make a naval action the key to the whole situation.

The Italian Fleet commanded by Admiral Brin, by a brilliant manoeuvre and seized a naval strategic point at Grado and the vast lagoon whose entrance it guards. The fleet commands the whole Gulf of Trieste front for forty kilometres to Monfalcone, five miles from Trieste.

The enemy's advance has brought him along a considerable stretch of the coast of the gulf. Hence the possibilities of a naval action which may be realised. It is significant that there has been intense naval activity in the Gulf of Trieste recently.

NAVAL EXPERTS URGE SPEEDY ACTION IN ADRIATIC.

PARIS, November 5th.

Naval experts urge speedy and vigorous action in the Adriatic. They declare that seaplanes could compel the Austrian fleet to leave the harbours, thus enabling the Allied Fleet to strike a decisive blow.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BALKANS FRONT.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, November 5th.

A wireless German official report states:—The English battalions attacking southward of Sto. Jacovo, between the Vardar and Lake Doiran, heavily collapsed.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

UGANDA GOVERNORSHIP.

LONDON, November 5th.

Mr. Robert Thorne Coryndon, C.M.G., Resident Commissioner of Basutoland, has been appointed Governor of Uganda.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUSTRO-GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN ITALY.

LONDON, November 5th.

The question of Austro-German propaganda in Italy, which, it is alleged, has been strong in the happenings on the Italian Front, was raised in the House of Commons.

Col. Yate asked:—What steps are the Government taking to deny the Austro-German falsehoods regarding Great Britain which are being disseminated amongst the Italian troops by Austro-German agents, and by means of a special propaganda of bombs, or by being dropped from aeroplanes?

Mr. Macpherson replied:—The Italian military authorities are being asked to supply the British Government with copies of this propaganda. The best means for defeating the objects of the propaganda have been considered, but I cannot promise that the means selected will be published.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

THE FIRST CASUALTIES OF THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, November 5th.

General Pershing reports as follows:—Three American soldiers were killed, five wounded, and twelve captured on Saturday, when the Germans raided the instruction salient before daylight, putting down a heavy barrage and cutting off the salient.

The enemy's losses are unknown. One wounded German was captured.

THE ALLIED PARIS CONFERENCE.

LONDON, November 5th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. A. J. Balfour stated that he hoped the Allied Conference in Paris on the conduct of the war would be held about the middle of November. He could not at present give any information regarding the Conference on War-Aims.

NORWAY'S MARITIME LOSSES.

LONDON, November 5th.

A Norwegian official statement contains:—Nineteen Norwegian merchantmen, aggregating 34,577 tons, were lost during October, and 48 Norwegian seamen were killed.

FUTURE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

COMPLETE AGREEMENT ESTABLISHED.

LONDON, November 5th.

Reuter's Agency is informed that the conferences held in London last week were among the most important during the war. M. Painleve and General Petain daily conferred with Mr. Lloyd George and the War Cabinet, and a complete identity of views was established regarding the situation arising from the Italian position, and also regarding the future conduct of the war.

BRITISH NAVAL PROGRESS.

PARIS, November 5th.

Le Temps naval expert, who visited the British shipyards, says he saw in the Fairfield yards at Glasgow warships far bigger than the Queen Elizabeth.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

LUK WING-TING'S POWER CANCELLED.

PEKING, November 6th.

The Ministers held a meeting at the Premier's residence and decided to dismiss Tam Ho-ming (Kwangsi Tuchen) and cancel Luk Wing-ting's military power.

General Lung Chai-kwong has wired to Peking demanding the dismissal of Lam Fu (a commander in Canton). The Government has paid 500,000 dollars to Szechuen for military expenditure.

Representatives of Chang Hoi-yu and Fong Shing-to (Commanders of Yun-nanese troops) have arrived at Peking. Luk Wing-ting has wired to the President demanding two conditions. The President and Premier discussed the question yesterday.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, November 6th.

A TIME-LIMIT. Owing to reports stating that General Luk Wing-ting will not come to Canton, the leaders of King-Wai troops, who had requested General Luk to transfer the Tuchen, have again wired to Luk asking him to come to Canton within five days.

A RUMOUR. Someone with about 20 armed bodyguards left Canton by a motor-car yesterday. It is rumoured that it was the Tuchen who went to Wuchow to meet the General, but the rumour is unconfirmed.

THE OFFICE OF TUCHUN. The Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, Admiral Ching Pih-kwong and the Tuchen, Chao Ping-kwan, propose to go together to Wuchow. They will consult with General Luk upon the question of the Tuchen.

PROTECTION FOR THE SHAMKIN. It is said that a few hundred Indian soldiers have recently arrived at Shamkeen to afford protection to the residents.

The Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, entertained various Consuls to-day and assured them that he was responsible for the protection of foreigners in the Province.

SWATOW AFFAIRS. Messages from Swatow state that Mok King-yu, who learnt that Admiral Ching Pih-kwong will command the 1st Squadron to attack him, has requested the Fukien Tuchen to send him naval assistance. The Tuchen has agreed and four gunboats have been sent already.

It is also stated that a railway for military purposes has recently been under construction, and that the line from Swatow to Cheong-chow, near Amoy, is nearly finished.

GERMANS AND BELGIUM.

AN INSULT TO SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland has been excluded from relief work in Belgium by a pre-German intrigue. All the Powers signified assent to Switzerland's offer to undertake the duty. Accordingly, the Swiss Government designated Madame Chapuis, a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Canton of Geneva, and M. Meyenburg, of Schaffhausen, as Swiss Commissioners in Belgium. Their departure was fixed for June 1st. Suddenly, however, on May 28th, the German Governor-General of Belgium telegraphed to the Swiss Government that there had been some misunderstanding, and that the Swiss Commissioners could not be received in Belgium. This communication, which was in itself an affront to Switzerland, inasmuch as it ought to have been communicated by the German Foreign Office through the ordinary diplomatic channels, was followed by communications from Spain and Holland declaring that they could not accept the co-operation of Switzerland in Belgian relief work. The Swiss Government thereupon referred to the formal notice received from both Holland and Spain assenting to the appointment of Swiss Commissioners to replace the German Commissioners. Spain and Holland then explained that when they gave their assent to the appointment of the Swiss Commissioners they had done so under the influence of America. But that since America had abandoned neutrality Spain and Holland alone were entitled to decide how relief work in Belgium should be conducted, and they have decided to exclude Switzerland from it. It would appear that the Germans regarded these two Swiss Commissioners as too independent and too fearless, and that hence their presence in Belgium would have been a perpetual embarrassment to the German persecutors of Belgium. —Wireless Press.

THE TAXICAB BATTLE.

VON KLUCK'S WIRELESS TAPPED.

In the third anniversary week of the Battle of the Marne General Clergerie, then Chief of Staff to General Gallieni, recalled some crucial events that turned the tide of the war. To begin with, the Eiffel Tower played a useful part, and those who never admired the 300-metre iron monument are now reconciled to it. The German commanders, apparently under the delusion that the French were too stupid to know anything about wireless, used the latter constantly in communication among themselves. All these messages were tapped by the Eiffel Tower and, when necessary, decoded, but half the time the Germans did not even take the trouble to use cypher. Thus among other interesting pieces of information General Clergerie learned that General von Marwitz, commanding the cavalry in Von Kluck's army, informed Von Kluck that his men and horses were spent and could not move for two days, that the men fell asleep with exhaustion on their saddles, and that nearly all the horses wanted re-shoeing. Another useful message tapped by the Eiffel Tower was one on September 6th from Von Kluck himself saying that he was retiring with his First Army, and in fact telling the other army commanders bluntly: "You must hurry up! I am clearing out."

General Clergerie also gives the first authentic account of the historic taxicab day of September 7th. A new division arrived that day to join the Paris army, but how to get it out to the front nearly forty miles away in time. Railway transport, it was found, could carry only 6,000 men. How were the remaining 9,000 to be got out? Clergerie had an inspiration, and decided to risk using taxicabs. Gallieni approved. Clergerie but wanted 500. Each taxi could carry five men, and thus in two journeys 500 could bring 4,000 to the front. They must be ready by 6 p.m. A requisition order was sent out at once. The news spread like wildfire in the taxicab depots, and as Clergerie says, it was a curious sight to see many chauffeurs driving fares in the Paris streets suddenly stop on hearing of the order, turn the fire out, and start off at once "to go into battle," and by 6 p.m. the 600 taxis stood ready at Gagny just outside Paris. They were inspected by Gallieni. Two routes, going and coming for the double journey were mapped out at intervals in the procession, and stores were also placed at points along the road. The taxis, each carrying five men, started two journeys. The 600 taxis had brought 6,000 men by daybreak on September 8th ready to go into the Battle of the Ourcq and win it, which they did.

LABOUR AND FOOD.

FOUSTING THE PROFITEER.

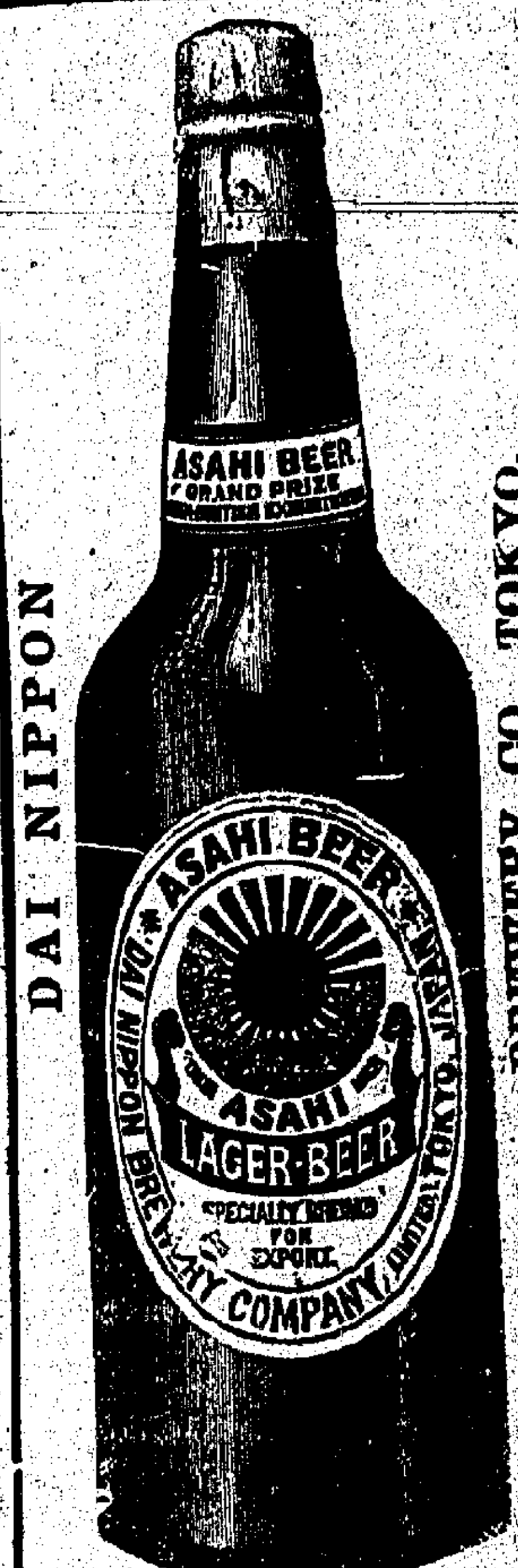
[FROM "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" LABOUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, made a clear statement of the policy of Lord Rhinoceros to the delegates of the Trades Union Congress at Blackpool. The difficulties which confront Lord Rhinoceros in the regulation of food prices, and the limitation of profits are many and complex. There are dangers and difficulties in the Congress who seem to think that a solution for all those complex difficulties can be found in a glib phrase. They have simply to denounce the profiteer and propose that the State commandeer all the food supplies of the country and retail them to the public. Mr. Clynes proved that the solution of the problem is not to be reached in that way. The wholesale and retail trade is a vast organisation employing hundreds of thousands of persons in all sorts of capacities, and it is impossible for the State to set up, as it were, by some magician's wand, a new avenue of trade which will supersede all the existing machinery. What the Food Controller is doing is wisely to utilise all the existing agencies, and to control the amount of profit which they earn in performing the essential work between the producer and the consumer. Mr. Clynes explained that the Food Control Department did not want so much to fix the prices of commodities as the profit which any person can make out of the business. It is impossible for any Food Controller to fix the price of wheat in Japan or of wheat or meat in the Argentine, and it is beyond his power to say to what extent prices of imported products will be disturbed by a boatload of certain things which can be done, and Mr. Clynes added that those things are being effectually accomplished by the Food Control Department. It can, and is, preventing competitive buying among the Allied countries. A change has now been made, and a system of co-operative buying substituted. Further, the Ministry has already made an arrangement by which an end has been put to the foolish competition between those who have to buy supplies for the Army and the Navy, and have to go into the markets of the world to buy supplies for the civil population. Practically the whole mercantile fleet of the country has been requisitioned by the State, and any profits in excess of the fixed amount now automatically into the Treasury. These are real improvements in our commercial methods, and will put an end to anything in the way of war profiteering.

"TEDDIES."

The American soldiers realised the minute they set foot in these islands that sooner or later a nickname would be found for them. What they were to be called not one of them could guess, but immediately they mingled with the British "Tommys" their title was not long in doubt. The "Teddies" is the name our soldiers have chosen for their new allies, and they would have had difficulty in finding one more appropriate for it is to its "sporting ex-President" that the American army always turns.

"ASAHI BEER."



DAI NIPPON
BREWERY CO. LTD. TOKYO.
SOLE AGENTS:
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA
TEL. NO. 230 or 155.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
THERAPION No. 4
THERAPION No. 5
THERAPION No. 6
THERAPION No. 7
THERAPION No. 8
THERAPION No. 9
THERAPION No. 10
THERAPION No. 11
THERAPION No. 12
THERAPION No. 13
THERAPION No. 14
THERAPION No. 15
THERAPION No. 16
THERAPION No. 17
THERAPION No. 18
THERAPION No. 19
THERAPION No. 20
THERAPION No. 21
THERAPION No. 22
THERAPION No. 23
THERAPION No. 24
THERAPION No. 25
THERAPION No. 26
THERAPION No. 27
THERAPION No. 28
THERAPION No. 29
THERAPION No. 30
THERAPION No. 31
THERAPION No. 32
THERAPION No. 33
THERAPION No. 34
THERAPION No. 35
THERAPION No. 36
THERAPION No. 37
THERAPION No. 38
THERAPION No. 39
THERAPION No. 40
THERAPION No. 41
THERAPION No. 42
THERAPION No. 43
THERAPION No. 44
THERAPION No. 45
THERAPION No. 46
THERAPION No. 47
THERAPION No. 48
THERAPION No. 49
THERAPION No. 50
THERAPION No. 51
THERAPION No. 52
THERAPION No. 53
THERAPION No. 54
THERAPION No. 55
THERAPION No. 56
THERAPION No. 57
THERAPION No. 58
THERAPION No. 59
THERAPION No. 60
THERAPION No. 61
THERAPION No. 62
THERAPION No. 63
THERAPION No. 64
THERAPION No. 65
THERAPION No. 66
THERAPION No. 67
THERAPION No. 68
THERAPION No. 69
THERAPION No. 70
THERAPION No. 71
THERAPION No. 72
THERAPION No. 73
THERAPION No. 74
THERAPION No. 75
THERAPION No. 76
THERAPION No. 77
THERAPION No. 78
THERAPION No. 79
THERAPION No. 80
THERAPION No. 81
THERAPION No. 82
THERAPION No. 83
THERAPION No. 84
THERAPION No. 85
THERAPION No. 86
THERAPION No. 87
THERAPION No. 88
THERAPION No. 89
THERAPION No. 90
THERAPION No. 91
THERAPION No. 92
THERAPION No. 93
THERAPION No. 94
THERAPION No. 95
THERAPION No. 96
THERAPION No. 97
THERAPION No. 98
THERAPION No. 99
THERAPION No. 100

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S



830 per case.
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.



LADIES
For functional troubles, delay, pain
and those irregularities peculiar to
the sex.
Prescribed by the Highest French
Medical Authorities and superior to
Transey, Steel Drops and Pennyroyal.
CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.
Sole Agent in Hong Kong.

A MENDER OF HEARTS

The first troop train of the day from the Metropolis was almost due, and I had hurried down to London-road Station to greet a pal expected home on his first leave from France. Just ahead of me on the platform I espied a familiar figure, a lady in the garb of a Mission Sister, one who, since pre-war days, has not taken life in suburban and city areas, there to work for the souls of men and women who are "home sick for Hell," as one of their critics has said.

"Hello, Sister! Are you expecting the return of a Lost Sheep by rail? I queried, in the flippant tone of the fool who rushes in where angels tread very softly. "Not a lost sheep; shall we say a wounded lamb?" replied the Sister, gently and, to my surprise, I noticed that there was a quiver in her voice and that her cheeks were very pale.

"I am expecting a girl up from Essex—a wife of six months, a widow of less than six hours," she explained. "The girl's husband, a fine, stalwart Grenadier, has just died in a local military hospital. The authorities sent her to write yesterday to say his condition was very serious. This morning he passed away, crying out for his 'bonnie Mary.' We mended broken bodies here sometimes, Sister, but not breaking hearts; that's your job," said the hospital surgeon to me as we left the bedside. So I am here to comfort the girl who doesn't know yet that, for her at any rate, the bottom of the world has fallen out."

Since the war started I have met nearly 600 women who have come to Manchester on a similar errand. No! Not all widowed, thank God. But women, wives, mothers, sisters, sweethearts, who are hesitating in fear and trembling to the bedside of some soldier they love. "We feel so helpless when we get here, Sister," said one, a lonely old fisher-wife from the west of Ireland. "We can only hope, and pray."

"I want you to imagine the condition of many of these poor people when they reached this city," continued this Mender of Breaking Hearts. "Many of them come from far distant towns and villages. Two or three I have met—old people—have never undertaken a railway journey in their lives before. Now—they rush to meet some one at the end of it, as one bereaved mother said the other day. The shock of the summons, the haste to get ready, the confusion and anxiety throughout the journey, their arrival and the night and sounds of a strange city, all continue to make their plight pitiable."

"Fortunately, I have a splendid organization behind me, and thus I am able to hear of their coming, to meet them at the station, to accompany them to the hospitals, to provide homes for them during their stay in Manchester, and to 'mother' them a bit when they need it most. Some at the end of it, as one bereaved mother said the other day. The shock of the summons, the haste to get ready, the confusion and anxiety throughout the journey, their arrival and the night and sounds of a strange city, all continue to make their plight pitiable."

"What is it that keeps me going? Well, let me ask you a question. What is it, do you think, that keeps most of us women from utter despair during these dark days? You men may not understand—I do not know—but the only panacea I can find at a time like this is the Evangelical Hope. 'No, I am not going to preach to you; but may I tell you a story?'"

"A few months ago I stood at the grave-side of a soldier—a Highlander—whose mother had travelled from the far north of Scotland, and reached this city too late to see her boy alive. He had been badly wounded in the Mametz Wood encounter, and had been brought to Manchester to die."

"I have never seen such a picture of loneliness as I did the day the soldier was buried and I caught a glimpse of that poor old woman, standing there in the Southern Cemetery, strangely clad, lost in the billows of her own great sorrow. But when I bade her 'Good-bye' the next day she suddenly thrust out a lean withered hand from the carriage window, and in a voice of intense inward conviction said: 'My Feet is not there, Sister. My Jack's not there.'"

"She was thinking, brave soul, of the soldier's grave she was leaving behind her in this city and, believe me, when we women think of other graves—in France, Flanders, Gallipoli, or elsewhere—the only thing that keeps the chords of the heart from snapping is the sure and certain hope that Tom, or Dick, or Bill as the case may be is not there. But here's the train in now. Good-bye."

And, as I left the platform arm-in-arm with my "pal," I caught a glimpse of these two—the girl-widow and the Mender of Breaking Hearts—and felt that the place upon which they were standing just then was holy ground.

POSITION IN GREECE.

THE NEW REGIME.

M. VENIZELOS' POWER.

[BY G. J. STEVENS.]

Since the return of M. Venizelos the situation in Greece has, from the Allies' point of view, considerably improved, but it would not be in conformity with facts to state that the disastrous effects of the eighteen months' personal rule of the ex-King, and the well-organised—and even better subsidised—German party, have been uprooted and wiped out. For the average English reader to understand the situation as it now exists, one must give a retrospective picture of the state in which it was left by the ex-King. Let me first make it clear that in speaking of Greece I mean that part of the country which had remained loyal to the suppressed régime, for in the islands and in the parts of Continental Greece which had voluntarily seceded and joined the movement of M. Venizelos, hardly any friends of the ex-King and of Germany remain, more especially in the islands of Crete, Mytilene, Chios, and Samos, or among the Greek element in Macedonia.

M. Venizelos, in many of his speeches, made the charge against the ex-King that he deliberately sought to demoralise, pervert, and destroy the patriotism of his people; and this is perfectly true. What was more to the point is that he succeeded to a considerable extent in doing it. The average Greek, until the expulsion took place, was willing to accept the view that the ex-King was a martyr, who preferred to sacrifice himself rather than lead the nation to destruction and ruin. I will quote a conversation I had once with a shepherd as characteristic of the feelings prevailing among the classes. I asked him why they expected to be so fond of their King. "Because," he replied, "he it is who protects us, and if he goes we shall again be called upon to leave our homes, our lands, and belongings for the war and be killed."

INTERESTED PATRIOTISM.

Although patriotic in a sense, the Greeks are primarily self-interested. During the first two years of the war brought them riches, first by the great expansion of their trade, and afterwards through the influx of allied and Teutonic money into the country. On the one hand, they had their King, who was telling them, "Do not fight, but thrive," and on the other, M. Venizelos, who called for sacrifices. Gradually self-interest got the best of patriotism, and it is no wonder that the King gained ground at the expense of the statesman. Admirably served by the German propaganda and a mercenary army, the average Greek became accustomed to lend a willing ear to all the distorted facts and deliberate lies with which the King and his clique sought to justify their attitude and policy. British and French prestige, until the first coercive measures were taken by the Allies, was still very great; but when each successive measure taken led to none of the calamities which he feared, the average man began to believe that the King was strong enough to defy even England and France. It tickled his fancy and enhanced his own importance to think that small Greece could flout the Powers which he had been accustomed to look up to with awe and respect. When King Constantine, taking advantage of several of our mistakes, exploited this sentiment, the Greek was willing to follow up the adventure of December 1st, thinking that the immunity enjoyed by the King allowed the latter to go to the length of openly insulting our flags and killing our marines without fear of grievous consequences. The prolonged blockade which followed, and the misery it brought in its train through the enhancement of prices, the scarcity of foodstuffs, and the stoppage of trade, disillusioned him of this belief, tired him out, and made him ready to investigate the lies with which he has ever since been fed. He was found willing to let the King go, as one allows a sick limb to be cut off. Shamed, demoralised, and almost humiliated, he is now turning to M. Venizelos as the drowning man clutches at a raft which can save his life.

It is at such a psychological moment that M. Venizelos found the masses of the population in Old Greece. He is now trying to re-educate his fellow-countrymen, raise their fallen spirits, and impress upon them that to regain prosperity and respect the people must help to rebuild the ruins left by the suppressed régime. The great prestige and influence he exercises promise success. Already a great change is noticeable. Whereas previous to the expulsion of the King the result of an election in Old Greece was almost a foregone conclusion, it would not be so today. Besides the average man, however, there is the Germanophile, who would be called the party man—who remains irreconcilable. Political parties in the sense we understand them, do not exist in Greece. Personalities take the place of political ideals and principles, and herein lies a great danger in the present situation in Greece. If M. Venizelos were to disappear, chaos would ensue. Among his followers there are capable men, like M. Repoulis, and the young but very promising M. Michalopoulos, who could continue his work, but the absence of any defined party organisation in M. Venizelos' following, and the personal jealousies which would inevitably break out in its midst with his disappearance, would split it up into several parties, and thus leave it not only leaderless but in an easy prey to its opponents. It would be the chance for the pro-Germans to agitate and clamour for the return of the ex-King, and for a recommitment of previous intrigues, methods, and policy. I have mentioned above that M. Venizelos is gradually gaining the average Greek over to his side, but this does not include the pro-German, who remains pro-German, and continues to be an adherent of the ex-King. This element still comprises a good many of the officers, and non-commissioned officers of the army, the members who remained behind of the former Palace clique, a good number of the secondary agents of the German propaganda, a large section of the Athenian

bourgeoisie, which complacently styles itself the "aristocracy," but whose lineage can easily be traced to very matter-of-fact commoners, and the several thousands who have lost their rich emoluments and comfortable billets by the change of régime. What makes this group dangerous, should anything happen to M. Venizelos, is its organisation, which up to my departure from Athens a short time ago had not been allowed to lose its efficiency. It is the heirloom left by its German mentors.

POSITION OF THE THRONE.

I have said nothing yet about the new King, but I am afraid there is very little that can be said about him, except that he keeps to his summer palace at Tatoi, and beyond his visit to the Chamber of Deputies to take the oath to the Constitution he has made no other public appearance anywhere. A feature of the Royal family of Greece is the solidarity and clanish affection binding the members to one another, and the present occupant of the throne makes no exception to this rule. He remains devoted to his parents. When his father, on the day he was deposed, communicated to him that he designated him as his successor he violently protested, and has since shown no liking for his office. He is very young and inexperienced. His first reception of M. Venizelos was very cold and formal, but relations have since improved. His selection as successor, and his father's not pleased the Royalists, and they continue to regard him as the *locum tenens* of the throne, until the time, which they firmly believe is bound to come, when the ex-King can be reinstated. As he himself is not opposed to this view, and appears even willing to help them to attain it, his relations with them are cordial and friendly. Nearly all the followers of M. Venizelos, and he himself towards the climax, wished for a Republic. They were, however, obliged to accept the solution given by the Powers. The Venizelists still wish for a republic, but M. Venizelos himself, since his acceptance of the solution, is inclined to give a fair chance to King Alexander to keep his throne. Just before I left, talking on this subject, he said to me: "Let the King remain. His office is useful as a lubricant to the Constitutional machine when it gets rusty."

M. Venizelos has tried to conciliate the officers of the ex-King to the new order of things established in the country, the one great aim to him above all other considerations—being to raise an army of 150,000 men in addition to the army of national defence, which he considers, added to the armies of General Sarrail, can bring to a successful issue the struggle in the Balkans. He had to woo out certain officers holding commands of units as irreconcilable and unreliable. He is trying to avoid turning away others, but I am afraid he will ultimately have to do so. His task to stop the rot in the ex-King's army and to inculcate a new spirit is an uphill one, but difficulties to this great Cretan act as incentives; there is no drawing back with him, and I share his confidence that he will succeed. The army, as he reconstructed and efficiently equipped to meet the requirements of present war conditions, requires material aid, which we and the French have promised, but which we are, I am told, slow in giving. We shall help M. Venizelos to lend us the assistance he is but too anxious to afford; if we do not delay in providing him with the equipment he requires. He has recently called to the colours the untrained classes of 1915 and 1917, but it is useless for him to summon further classes and proceed to a general mobilisation until he has available the necessary uniforms, boots, soldiers' kit, and transport service requirements. The Germanophile opposition threaten non-compliance of the men when general mobilisation is decreed, and they are conducting a campaign to that effect. M. Venizelos is, however, confident, and he is not going to play into their hands by calling out all classes at once.

EFFECT OF THE BLOCKADE.

The eight months' blockade has denuded the country of all reserves of foodstuffs. Profiteering, which in a country of merchants is more accentuated than in others, was left a free field under the previous régime, and prices of all commodities reached phenomenally high levels, bringing misery and almost starvation to the poorer classes. Life in Greece, which was 100 per cent. less costly than in England, is now almost 100 per cent. dearer, and it is here to-day. These conditions, which weigh heavily on the lower classes, and which sow and maintain unrest, have not been remedied with the return of M. Venizelos. The chief cause is the scarcity of shipping, on which Greece chiefly depends for the movement of produce from one part of the country to another and for its foreign imports. Before the war Greece disposed of more shipping than she needed, but submarine losses, and the utilisation by France of a great number of her ships engaged on the coasting trade, and of cargo boats by England, reduced the shipping to such an extent that when M. Venizelos took up the reins of Government it was utterly inadequate to supply the pressing wants of the country. Since then England has released a certain number of the cargo boats, but the coasting trade is still greatly suffering, with the result that while the produce of the country in certain parts, such as the islands, can be obtained at reasonable prices, in others, as, for example, in Athens, prices have soared to such an extent as to be only within the means of the rich. The revaluating question and the sufferings it imposes on the poorer classes constitute a serious drawback to the work of salvation and reconstruction of the new Administration, and this setback is politically exploited by the Germanophile leaders of the Opposition.

In conclusion, in my view, the situation in Greece to-day need present no anxiety to the Allies. A portion of the efficient force raised by the Provisional Government of Salonika is fighting with the Allied armies in the trenches, a Macedonia it will undoubtedly be reinforced, as soon as the situation gets more settled, by the other portion which M. Venizelos had to bring with him into Old Greece, and if the war continues until next spring Greece will be able to give her quota of sacrifice to the common cause. But, as previously stated, the whole depends on one man—M. Venizelos.—Daily Telegraph.

DODGING "ARCHIE."

THE AIR PILOT'S TRICKS.

[BY A WAR PILOT.]

A pilot flying over the lines uses all sorts of tricks to deceive the watchers below.

Under normal circumstances they can tell his height to a few feet, and will show, too, that they know it by the way they send up the bursts of Archie (anti-aircraft gun). Indeed, no matter whether you cross the lines one day at 8,000ft. and another at 10,000ft. and another at 14,000ft., so sure as you get within range there are the six slowly widening rings of smoke at your level—a few feet ahead or behind or all around you. Hui! "Archie" are generally grouped in sixes; and though their chief object is barrage and annoyance, men have been brought down by "sighters" and by direct hits at 15,000ft. from one of these fatal sixes.

The "Archie" gunner judges height by measuring the apparent size of the machine's wings as it flies above. He knows every machine at a glance at 10,000 yards distance and farther. He gets plenty of practice. He knows the measurements of every machine and its speed and can allow for it. The Hun "Archie" gunner has reason to be peculiarly efficient—he gets so much practice.

To know how to upset all the fine calculations is the whole art of eluding "Archie."

One way is to alter the apparent size of your wings or to change your speed or vary your height, and dodge hither and thither, no matter how many other things you may have to do at the same time. You can alter your apparent size by flying "one wing down" and so giving a shorter view of your machine. You can "switch-back" up and down a couple of hundred feet at a time and so vary your speed too. You can paint in advance a dark band beneath the tips of your wings—and hope for the best. Or you can suddenly "stall" your machine—that is, hold it up and throttle the engine down for a few moments, opening out again before you start to fall. This will make the next few shots go well ahead. Then you can side-slip a little—not too much, or you will be losing valuable height.

A pilot one day who underwent the horrible experience of being hemmed in by "Archie" almost exhausted every trick before he got away. He was flying along when suddenly the fatal bursts appeared just ahead. This was only normal. He side-slipped a little and "carried on." But immediately there were the bursts just ahead again and a little closer. He had hardly turned off again when there were a fresh lot, behind his tail, sending him bumping and diving all over the place. They had got his range to a hair.

He "stalled" and turned off at right angles to the left—and there were the bursts all round him again and the sharp sting of a wound in his cheek.

Things were getting bad. He doubled round quickly and made a sudden dive—and there were the bursts all round him once more. He stalled, put one wing down, and side-slipped down 200ft. Scarcely had he "ditched out" again when one more group burst round him. All the time blood was pouring down his face. As a last resort he "played hit." He put the other wing right down and side-slipped sheer 800ft. This returned him into a "spinning nose-dive" and came out 3,000ft. lower. Then he flattened out and dived for our lines for those few moments "Archie" was foolish. Direct afterwards they were at him again. But he was out of range and got away.

"Archie" is "the very devil"—where the gunners get plenty of practice!

INSEPARABLE TWIN BROTHERS.

THINK, ACT AND SHARE ALIKE.

The twin sons of Mr. and Mrs. Orland Gaston—Christopher and Clifford Gaston—of Ringmer, Sussex, are renowned for their devotion to one another.

They resemble each other, are inseparable, think and act alike, and have never been known to quarrel. Each is 6ft. high, and twenty years old.

They were formerly attached to the Brighton Police, which they joined and left together. When they joined the Royal Sussex Regiment, one more robust than the other, was adjudged fit for foreign service and the weaker one for home service. This distressed the pair, and the weaker of the two again visited the authorities and pleaded that they could not be separated, and that he wished to be with his brother on foreign service. The authorities, touched by the simple devotion, arranged that they should be together.

They joined as privates, were in the trenches together, and have been at the front for twenty months. Together they were promoted to lance-corporals, and at the same time were transferred to the military police. Christopher was wounded, and begged not to be sent to the base, lest he should be sent home without Clifford. He was allowed to remain, and Clifford saw him every day. The two were granted leave together, went home together, and returned to the front together.

When infants, so alike, were they that to distinguish one from the other, different coloured ribbons had to be tied on their wrists. Throughout their lives they have always shared in everything, and in peace time, and when home on leave, they count their money every night to make certain that each possesses the same sum.

AMERICAN AIRMAN'S RECORD.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters writes: "Second Lieut. Lafayette, of the 2nd of the American Lafayette Flying Squadron, brought down two German aeroplanes in single combat on Sept. 4th and 5th. This brings Lieutenant Lafayette's total of German machines destroyed up to eleven. Lieut. Lafayette, among other distinctions, holds the British Military Medal."

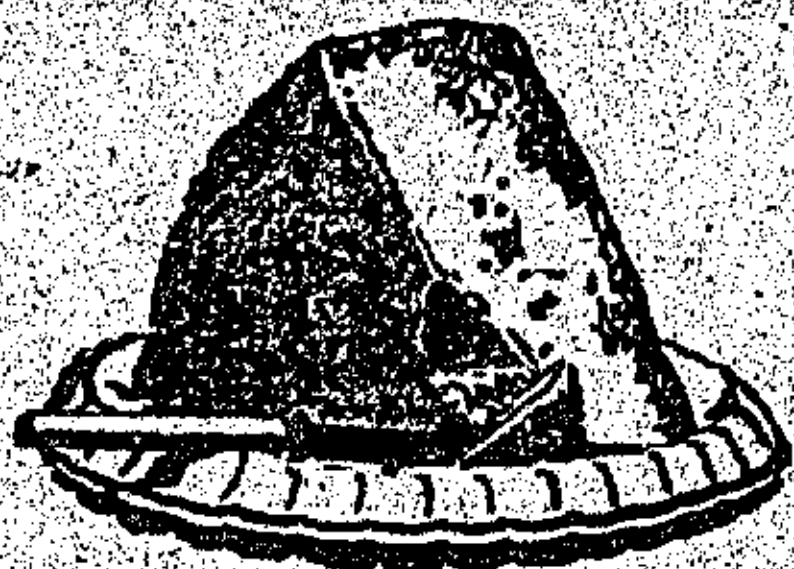
Variety of uses.

The uses to which LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE can be put, are innumerable.

At Luncheon, Dinner or Supper, it is the ideal sauce for Roast Meats, Fish, Game, Cheese, Salad, etc.

In the Kitchen, it is indispensable to the cook for flavouring Soups, Stews, Gravies, Minced Meat, etc.

In India, a favourite "Pick-me-up" is LEA & PERRINS' Sauce with Soda-water.



Lea & Perrins

The Original & Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE

RAVELLERS FROM GERMANY.
SOME OF THEIR TALES.

[BY CHARLES TOWER.]

Widely conflicting stories of economic conditions in Germany are told by those who cross the border into Holland. In this article *The Daily Mail's* Special Correspondent in Holland gives an interesting summary of the views and experiences of a number of these people.

ODENZAAI, East Holland.

"Where the blindest bluffs hold good, dear lass,
And the wildest tales are true."

They dribbled across the frontier in the usual manner, well fed, good humoured, and incredibly mendacious, purveyors of horror at a price. Such a one had seen women and children lie in horrible heaps about the Düsseldorf barricades, what time the machine-guns opened upon them during the strikes; another was in Frankfurt when the bombs fell upon a regiment of *Jugendwehr* (Boys' Brigade) and plastered the streets with human fragments; another stood by the side of the railway running into Cologne Station when the cattle-trucks, piled with dead and dying Germans from the Flanders front, ran through in endless succession.

But after the earthquake the still small voice—stating facts coldly and without compromise, without money and without price. This is the hardest of all to find, and when found is least "newy" because most commonplace.

There was one man to-day who had lived in a "sport town" and been "news" quarantined in a village for two months. The village was miles from anywhere in a fruit-growing district, and my informant was quartered on a peasant farmer. He brought away with him a big bag of pears, and he denied roundly that he had starved. I will not pretend that he looked in riotous health, and he had certainly suffered some privations, but he had not been starved, and his account of the methods employed by civilians in towns, and even officers on service, for getting country luxuries bore the stamp of truth. Officers were enough to obtain country lads as orderlies, send them home on leave, and they return with "butter and eggs and a pound of cheese." I heard the same thing from Austria, where the city custom is to go to some pilgrimage village in the foothills. Here you shall see pilgrims from the villages opening, as noon approaches, their satchels or parcels of home-made delicacies, white bread, sausage and butter, for consumption by the roadside.

It is the old story and has not varied by a jot in these twelve months; there is still fresh food in the country because your stupid Beotian "knows a thing or two about concealment which the town will never learn—and even in the town you can obtain all things at a price.

BOYS' TALK ON THEIR WOMENFOLK.

Milk is scarce, and I was told that the manager of a certain munition works paid ten shillings for less than half a pint. And this is how the "price" was arrived at: A girl from the works earning eight-pence an hour was sent every morning into the country to fetch the milk. It took her regularly four hours (six shillings), her railway fare cost two shillings, and the milk another seven shillings altogether. This was obviously an illustration not of actual shortage but of lack of facilities for distribution.

Just across the frontier it is common enough to see soldiers, mostly wounded, wearing shoes with wooden soles because leather is one of the most costly of luxuries, and soles and healing costs anything between ten shillings and £2. The newest wooden soles are articulated—that is, they are jointed so that the toes can be moved; but the country folk say they are not so warm in winter as common wooden clogs. My acquaintance from Düsseldorf vowed that the Boys' Brigades were called out during the strikes to fire upon the women at the barricades when the soldiers refused. He was divided between horror at the task imposed upon the boys of 15 and 16 and admiration of a drill system which could prevail upon the lads to fire on their own womenfolk.

He also watched the infliction of the wall punishment in munition works. Prisoners of war refusing to work are placed with their faces to the wall, and if they dare to look around are promptly prodded in the back by a sentry with a fixed bayonet. It takes about eight hours of this torture to break the men's determination. But my informant said that it takes a lifetime to break the determination of British prisoners of war. They are not employed in munition works because they prefer to starve.

When he had told me about the good beer at one shilling a small glass which you can get, by introduction, at the public-house, where ordinary mortals obtain only an undrinkable wash, my informant whispered of the new fast submarines, "as fast as a torpedo-boat," whereof Germany is now talking and whereof so much is expected. But he added that the new faith in submarines is not that it will shorten the war but rather lengthen it—enough to hold on until England's will is broken and Germany gets a peace (with *Antwerp*) such as will in some measure enable her to restore her economic life.

Then he drifted out of range and was succeeded by one of the cold, hard type, suppling his answers to my questions and refusing to be provoked. "Short? Yes. Down and out? No. Hold out? I think so. Why? Discipline!"

He expanded for one priceless moment and gave the clue to the whole matter: "They are gambling on the last half-hour. They believe that Labour will break behind the Armies of Britain, France, and possibly of America; just

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MOTHERLAND TROOPS.
SOME STRIKING FIGURES.

Reuter's Agency has received the following fuller statement in regard to the part played in the war by the soldiers of the Motherland—

"In America and elsewhere a fable appears to be current that there are very large numbers of trained soldiers fit for service overseas retained in idleness in the United Kingdom. The authors of this fable would be equally pleased to spread the report that Great Britain's reserves of men are wholly exhausted. The fact is that the fictitious millions stated to be in reserve in this country include, not only the men now under training and the trained men who, drawn from every part of the Empire, are standing ready to provide drafts for British units in five theatres of war, but also the sick and wounded men unfit for general service, as well as the training staffs and labour and administrative units that must be found at the main base of the Empire."

"As regards the comparative effort of the Motherland and the Dominions, if we take the actual theatres of war, excluding the troops garrisoning India and the defended ports throughout the world, it is found that the proportion of troops in the Motherland to those from the Dominions is between two and six to one, i.e., of every six British soldiers serving at the front at least five have been recruited in the United Kingdom. It must, of course, be borne in mind that this preponderance of Motherland troops over those from the Dominions is only natural, since the proportion of the white male population in the United Kingdom is compared with the white male population in the Dominions, just over three to one."

"It is sometimes thought that the troops from the Dominions are used more freely than those from the Motherland. This, too, is a fallacy. The proportion of casualties on the Western front is actually higher among the latter than among the former. But while this is the case, it must again be borne in mind that for the first eight months of the war no troops from the Dominions were engaged on the Western front, and, therefore, during those months there were no casualties to Dominion troops on that front. The figures in the four series of battles on the Somme, around Arras and Ypres, and at Messines, speak for themselves. They are as follows:—

DIVISIONS ENGAGED.

Motherland. Dominions.	
Somme	5 to 1
Arras	3 to 1
Ypres	5 to 1
Messines	2 to 1

CASUALTIES PER DIVISION.

Motherland. Dominions.	
Somme	5 to 4
Arras	1 to 4
Ypres	5 to 1
Messines	11 to 13

These figures prove that, taking these series of battles as a whole, the casualties among the troops of the Motherland have been proportionately higher than among the Dominion troops. Clearly there can be no question of the former having been spared at the expense of the latter; on the contrary, the evidence points to the fighting having been shared very equally between the available troops, irrespective of the part of the British Empire from which they came.

"On the other hand, the Motherland troops engaged greatly exceed in number those from the Dominions, and this is only to be expected, considering that the respective white populations are, as stated above, as three to one."

half an hour before it breaks behind the Kaiser's legions. And that half-hour saves—and makes—Germany."

Now this I have heard of late from other sources also, and I believe that it is true.

STRAPS FROM WOMEN'S HAIR.

Last of all came an expert from Alsace speaking wisely of cloth and yarns and potash and other matters. And him I wholly believed.

"Do they expect to keep Alsace-Lorraine? I am no longer sure. When they sold up the factories of Dollfus-Mayer with their capital of £150,000, the value was officially taxed at £75,000, but the only offer came from the Deutsche Bank at £30,000. If they do believe in the retention of Alsace is almost without employment for there is no material. New goods are made wholly or in part of wood-pulp paper. They use ring-spinning machines or twisting machines, not mules. The paper is cut into strips from three-sixteenths to half an inch wide, and by their new methods they make thread from this paper which can be woven into cloth. Workmen's blouses and children's clothes are the commonest fabrics of this kind, while at Leipzig Fair were shown women's dresses made of the paper material. But it is also impregnated for use as sackings, tent cloth, and sandbag material. Latterly there is a certain falling off of the import of raw material from Sweden even for this 'substitute,' and everything capable of being gimped is being commandeered by the Government."

"In Alsace, too, my informant saw perhaps the weirdest female product of this war, girls wearing red caps with the inscription, 'I have given my hair for the Fatherland.' Women's hair is very high in price, for it is woven into straps which are employed as driving-bands for machinery. It is even rumoured (so serious is the leather shortage) that hair will be 'commandeered' early next year, and that women will have to sacrifice it to the Fatherland."

Last of all passed a workman with a bandaged head and arm and a white, bloodless face. He said nothing and passed by with his eyes downcast. "Smuggler? Shot," said someone. The procession was at an end.

PLAIN WORDS TO RUSSIA.
TRADES UNION DELGATE
DENOUNCES "SENTIMENTAL
FLAPDOODLE."

At the Trades Union Congress at Blackpool, recently, a spirited debate arose on a motion relating to the Russian Revolution. This was moved by Mr. F. Bramley (Furnishing Trades Association) in the following terms:—

"This congress welcomes the declaration of the Russian workers in repudiating all proposals for Imperialistic conquest and aggrandisement. We also send to the workers of Russia our whole-hearted congratulations on their magnificent achievement in securing the downfall of official tyranny, persecution, and despotism of an autocratic Government, and express the hope that the Russian revolution will hasten the coming of a peace based not on the dominance of tyrannical Monarchs, militarists, and diplomats, but upon the principles of nationality, democracy, and justice maintained by a league of nations."

Mr. Bramley referred to the reported discovery of a plot to organise a counter-revolution in Russia, and stated that a large number of the Russian aristocracy were using their best endeavours to overthrow the democratic Government. He invited the congress to take a serious view of these developments. There were two questions to be put to our own Government. Did they recognise the Government of Russia as a friendly Power? If so, why did they allow the present Press campaign in Great Britain, which was intended to overthrow the Russian democracy?

Mr. H. Romeril (Railway Clerks) seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. Lush (Tailors), who, speaking as a Russian, urged trade unionists in this country to bind themselves to help Russia in prosecuting all the great ideas for which the Revolution stood. (Cheers.) He had read in portions of the British Press misleading statements to the effect that the failure of a great part of the Russian military forces was due to Revolutionaryism. He was able to say on good authority that when two regiments refused to fight in Galicia and 180 of their leaders were arrested, it was proved that 135 of the number had previously been gendarmes and police in the service of the old Russian Government. It was these people who, for reasons of their own, were fighting against the Revolution, and doing all they could to corrupt the Russian Army. If it had not been for the Revolution Russia would no longer have been an Ally of Great Britain. (Cheers.)

"SENTIMENTAL FLAPDOODLE."

Mr. James Sexton (National Union of Dockers) said there was not a word in the resolution to which he took any exception, but he wished there was something more in it. His objection was, and he had held it all along, that Russia and her revolutionaries should be held up as an example to the whole world. With the main principles of the revolution, the removal of dynastic tyranny, and the change of a despotic system, which had kept the Russian people in slavery for ages, he heartily agreed. But there had been a little too much sentimental flapdoodle about the whole business. (Cheers.) What he objected to was that the revolutionaries did not tell the Russian people that their fate and ours were bound together, that their failure meant our failure. Instead of imitating the Duke of Plaza Toro and leading regiments from behind, if they wanted peace, if they wanted to save the revolution, they should fight to prevent Germany marching on to their own country. (Cheers.) He objected to being sermonised by telegrams sent by pleasure figures with Eton collars over their coats—to be sermonised by the intellectuals of Russia, who, in his opinion, had made a greater mess out of the revolution than previously existed. He agreed that before the revolution the Russian people had only two things before them—the Little White Father and the Tsar. When these were swept away and very properly swept away, the Russian was helpless, and it was not the voice of the Russian peasant that spoke, but the voice of the intellectuals, who were doing their best now to wreck the Provisional Government of Russia. "Don't talk about plots in this country," Mr. Sexton continued. "There may or may not be plots. The responsibility rests in Russia. Let them set their own house in order, and no one will be more willing to assist them. On the trade unionists of this country. On the eve of the revolution telegrams were sent offering our assistance. To this day we have never had a reply. I want to see the revolution successful, but the fate of the Russians, as well as of ourselves, is bound up in beating Germany. While Russia is revolting, Germany is marching on and the whole business is fiddling while Rome is burning. I am preaching to you absolutely to be continually preached at by these people while our boys are being butchered at the front to make a Roman holiday for picturesque figures, who go about sending sermons by telegram. (I nod cheers.)"

The resolution was agreed to with a few dissentients.

AFTER THE WAR PROBLEM.

At the Trade Unionist Congress at Blackpool on September 6th, a resolution was carried calling for the demobilisation of the Army and of munition labour after the war, or pending a settlement by organisation based on mutual co-operation of trade unions with employers' associations, recommending State maintenance of returned soldiers and displaced workers pending re-employment on a scale equating the rates of industry to which they are attached in cases on the basis of adequate living conditions, and suggesting where possible setting up of training centres for the purpose of securing industrial efficiency and independence of the workers. The resolution, the formation of a responsible national body representative of trade unions, employers' associations, and the Government was recommended.

WAR SERVICE
CROWN COLONY HELP.
FIGHTING CONTINGENTS.

When Mr. Kipling flung his challenging question to the world, "What do they know of England, who only England know?" it might be imagined that he envisaged the wonderful part which our great Dominions and Colonies were to play in this war. Everyone knows the vast efforts and heroic sacrifices of the self-governing Dominions; but very few indeed in this country are aware of the fine record of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, and their contributions in men, money, and subscriptions to the common cause.

The West Indies have a male population of about 1,000,000 in all, of whom some 100,000 are East Indian coolies, of little or no use for military purposes. The proportion of Europeans varies from 1 per cent. to 5 per cent. No record has been kept of the number of Europeans who have returned from the West Indies to join the New Army, but practically every available man has gone, as is shown by the impossibility of finding European officers for the West Indian contingents. From the negro population, in addition to the two battalions of the old regular West India Regiment, there have been raised contingents forming the British West Indies Regiment, which is drawn from all the West Indian Colonies, and is now a very considerable force. There are also local defence forces.

In the Eastern Colonies the question of military value of the population is specially important. The coloured population is largely of the Indian coolie class, which cannot be employed for fighting purposes, but can only be used in labour battalions. Europeans have come home from the Eastern Colonies in large numbers to join the New Army. Ceylon sent a contingent 330 strong in November, 1914, which went first to Egypt, and subsequently to the Dardanelles, and since then has sent smaller parties home to enlist. In Malaya, which has sent home a very large number of Europeans to join the Army, Commissions have now been appointed on the lines of the volunteers for service and their employers, and similar action is being taken in Hongkong. In the Far Eastern Colonies the danger of internal disturbance cannot be neglected. There have been a rising in the Straits Settlements and very serious riots in Ceylon. In spite of these Colonies have released their standing garrisons by raising local volunteer forces, and have made, or are making, service compulsory for Europeans. Hongkong did not require compulsion, because every fit man volunteered.

Fiji, out of a total white population of about 4,000, has sent contingents to his Majesty's Forces of 141 men, besides which about 200 men have joined the Australian or New Zealand Expeditionary Forces, or have enlisted in this country. Of the smaller non-African Colonies it may be mentioned that Bermuda, out of a population of 8,700 Europeans, has contributed a company to a British regiment, and a force of field and garrison artillery from the coloured population, besides providing a militia regiment for the garrison. The Falkland Islands and St. Helena have raised Volunteer regiments for garrison duty.

WEST AFRICAN COLONIES.

The military effort of the West African Colonies and Protectorates has been of great value. The British forces which operated in Togoland and the Cameroons were almost entirely natives of West Africa, and the brilliant campaign which ended in the conquest of the Northern Cameroons was carried out by the Nigerian Regiment of the West African Frontier Force. Nigerian troops have distinguished themselves in the bush fighting, for which they are peculiarly suitable, and a large number of carriers (for whom there is an urgent demand) are continually going. It should be borne in mind that it is impossible to reduce the garrisons in West Africa below a certain number, as the possibility of local trouble is always present.

The employment of West African soldiers will not give good results unless they are led by men whom they know and trust. The number of officers and non-commissioned officers who have had experience with West African troops is limited, and practically all those available are being employed either in West Africa or with the West African contingents in East Africa. The demand is mainly for company commanders and subalterns; and officers who held these posts in West Africa two or three years ago are now in many cases commanding battalions or holding important appointments, and it is not practicable to order them back.

To meet this difficulty, a large number of civilian officials, with West African experience, have been given temporary commissions, and the Governor-General of Nigeria is utilising in this manner as many men as can possibly be spared from the civil departments, which have also been considerably depleted by the release of officers lent to the War Office. Admiralty, and Munitions Departments for the duration of the war. There are also some non-official volunteers, who are being employed in the same manner, but in the West African Colonies practically the only non-officials are the employers of commercial firms, whose principals in this country have already cut down their establishments on the coast to a minimum. It may be added that native marine ratings have been recruited in Nigeria for service in Mesopotamia.

The Colonies of the Gambia, Sierra Leone, and the Gold Coast are comparatively small in area and sparsely populated, and the natives are for the most part unwarlike. In spite of these disadvantages the British share in that achievement of the war, which was carried out single-handed by the Gold Coast, and all three Colonies

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HOTTEST KNOWN SEASON IN
MESOPOTAMIA.
THE INEVITABLE FOOTBALL.

[FROM EDMUND Candler.]

In Mesopotamia, 1917 has been the hottest season of which record exists. Baghdad says they do not remember a worse summer, and at Basra, owing to the moisture of the air and to the south winds, the conditions have been even more trying. The highest temperature reading at Baghdad was 122.8 on July 20th, and at Basra 122 on July 21st, while in the tents the thermometer rose to 140 degrees.

The hot weather began a month earlier than last year. There was some relief during May and June, but in July the heat was excessive—often 10 or 12 degrees higher than in 1916.

This month there has been another heat wave, and the temperature of the first 11 days of September has been eight degrees above the normal. The reading at Basra was 118.2 on August 28th and 116 on September 5th, in damp heat.

However, owing to the improved conditions produced by the supply of soda, fruit, vegetables, and the general distribution of tents, the effects of the heat were much mitigated.

In spite of the abnormal heat, the spirit of the troops has been splendid throughout the summer, and in the hottest phases games have been kept up as usual. Early in June a football cup was played for the Basra and Basra, and produced a very full entry. During the last 10 days we have had a regatta and a race meeting at Baghdad, and men are now in training for a boxing competition.

sent contingents to assist in the operations in the Cameroons (1914-15). Since then the Gold Coast has sent nearly all its standing military force to East Africa to assist in the operations against the Germans, and the Gambia has sent the whole of the military force that it maintains to the same theatre. The standing military forces of Sierra Leone and the Gambia; other companies have been lent to Nigeria. On the other hand, Sierra Leone is now raising large numbers of carriers for service in East Africa.

With regard to the utilisation of the European element from these Colonies, it must be remembered that there is no settled white population at all, and that what Europeans there are consist chiefly of Government officials (including military officers) and employees of trading and mining firms. As regards the latter class, many have been returned to this country for service with the Army, and others have been drawn upon to accompany combatant troops and carriers to East Africa, or for service with the local garrisons. The staff of Government officials has been cut down to the irreducible minimum, and as an illustration of what has been done it may be mentioned that of the whole medical staff not less than one-third are serving outside West Africa.

EAST AFRICAN PROTECTORATES.

The three Protectorates mainly in question (East Africa, Protectorate, Uganda, and Nyasaland) are of very recent date; their industries have scarcely emerged from the experimental stage, and as far as Europeans are concerned, the population is very small. Nevertheless, the East Africa Protectorate was one of the first parts of the Empire to adopt the principle of compulsory service. As far as settlers of military age are concerned, more than two-thirds are on military service, while of the European officials some 40 per cent. have joined the colours, and this too in a tropical climate where frequent leave is essential in the interests of health, and where the staff already is barely adequate for the work thrown upon it. In Uganda and Nyasaland, although the European population is smaller, the same public spirit has been shown, and it may safely be said that every available European of military age in these Protectorates is on military service.

With regard to the native populations, it must be borne in mind that though these are large, the tribes that are warlike and suitable for fighting material are comparatively scarce. The local native force (other than police) of the three Protectorates is known as the King's African Rifles. They are being fully employed in the operations against German East Africa. In addition to the King's African Rifles, some irregular native troops have been raised in the East Africa Protectorate and Uganda for the local operations. Besides these combatant troops an immense number of carriers have been recruited in the three Protectorates for the local operations, amounting to many tens of thousands in all. Zanzibar, which was formerly dependent for its garrison on the East Africa Protectorate, has now raised a defence force of its own, and provides for its safety.

Rhodesia has taken an active part in the war. She has provided a regiment which participated in the campaign against German South-West Africa; and another Rhodesian contingent, nearly 1,000 strong, partly recruited in the Union of South Africa, was sent to East Africa, and has been employed in the operations. The Northern Rhodesia Police and Volunteer Forces, and at native rifle regiments, in addition to several thousand carriers, are also now engaged in the operations against German East Africa from the South. Under Brigadier-General Northey, however, considerable numbers of Rhodesians have come independently to this country and joined British regiments. In a few of the Colonies it is "impossible to raise a unit of any military value." In such a case all that can be done is to raise "labour battalions" as and when the military authorities require. But the value of such battalions is seriously lessened by the fact that they cannot be employed in the colder climate of Europe save for a brief period of the year. Coloured labour is therefore available only for the subordinate theatres of war in Mesopotamia and East Africa.

Daily Telegraph.

WEATHER REPORT.

November 6th, 1917.—No returns from Japan or Vladivostok. Pressure changes are small at all reporting stations; the anticyclones remain stationary and the depression has probably passed into the Pacific.

Strong monsoon will continue along the China coast, and over the N. China Sea. Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 4.00 inches. Total since 1st January, 80.24 inches, against an average of 80.81 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction: E. & N.E. winds.
Force: fresh; fair to cloudy.

Formosa Channel: — N.E. gale.

South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lanchow) No. 1.

South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lanchow) No. 1.

HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS.
A NEW CODE.

New local and non-local storm signals codes will be introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

SIGNAL SYMBOL. MEANING.

1.—Red cone.—A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.

2.—Black cone.—Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).

3.—Black cone inverted.—Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).

4.—Black drum.—Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).

5.—Black ball.—Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).

6.—Double cone.—Gale expected to increase.

7.—Black cross.—Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chi-ko, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyman.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps)

1.—White-white-white.

2.—White-green-green.

3.—Green-white-white.

4.—Green-green-green.

5.—White-white-green.

6.—Green-green-green.

7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. *Tamar*, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same significance as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SURPRISING WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Fan Ki Wan, Sai Kung, She Tan Kok and Tai Po, to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from Lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours warning of a gale (Force 8 or above) or of 40-50 m.p.h. mean velocity by Dingy Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 1 to 6 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a local typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Large cargo on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(KILPATRICK & ECKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
General Agents.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW AND SINGAPORE	"TAMING"	On 7th Nov. 10 A.M.
"SINKIANG"	"SINKIANG"	On 8th Nov. 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"SINGAN"	On 9th Nov. 11 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANNUI"	On 10th Nov. 3 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI AND NEWCHANG	"TAMSOI"	On 13th Nov. 11 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 13th Nov. 3 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "NANUI."

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidsips Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. SHANGHAI LINE—PARKINGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidsips Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 76

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"SAITAN"	... Capt. A. E. Hodges ... FRIDAY, 8th Nov., at Noon.
"HAIHONG"	... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 15th Nov., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage apply to

DAVID SARGON & CO., LTD.

P. & O. S. N. CO.**ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	10th Nov.	Str. from Colombo	18th	19th

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

R.R.

Leave Hong Kong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to the Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

Passenger Saloons.

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at Marseilles, if sailing about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is Temporarily Suspended.			

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS"

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbills, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, TOKIWA MARU (SATURDAY, 8th Nov., at Noon).
Kobe, YOKKAICHI, and Capt. Ogura 16:30 Dec. at Noon.
YOKOHAMA

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and S. TANGO MARU (SATURDAY, 17th Nov., at 11 A.M.).
YOKOHAMA Capt. Sorye 13:00 Nov. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI and KOBE

SHANGHAI, KOBE and KASHIMA MARU (THURSDAY, 22nd Nov., at 11 A.M.).
YOKOHAMA Capt. Totsu 2:00 Nov. at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA MISHIMA MARU (MONDAY, 3rd Dec., at 11 A.M.).
Capt. Nishimura 16:00 Dec. at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and TAISHO MARU (MONDAY, 12th Nov.).
YOKOHAMA Capt. Ogura 8:00 Nov.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.

For Further Information, apply to—

Telephone Nos. 282 and 136.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

K. MORI, Manager

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hong Kong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 23rd Nov.
PERSEA MARU	9,000	FRI., 7th Dec.
SIMBIA MARU	14,000	MON., 31st Dec.
TENYO MARU	22,000	WED., 11th Jan. 1918.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persea Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,600 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,500 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Agent, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. THOMAS, Agent, Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA; VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU"	... THURSDAY, 8th Nov., at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	... TUESDAY, 20th Nov., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports, calling at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection is made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Manila, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports sailing at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, T. Kuo, via Swatow and Amoy.

"BOSCHU MARU"	... THURSDAY, 8th Nov., at 8 A.M.
"KALUO MARU"	... MONDAY, 11th Nov., at 10 A.M.
"ANAKUSA MARU"	... SUNDAY, 18th Nov., at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. NOS. 744 and 745.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

Including the Movements of the Local Markets.

24 PAGES!

24 PAGES!

24 PAGES!

